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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 21, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



How the Bacon Trade has Grown in Canada.

Speaking publicly, J. W. Flavell, president of the Wm. Davies Co., gave an outline sketch of the growth of the bacon trade in Canada. He began by stating that in 1890 about \$600,000 worth of bacon was sent abroad; in 1900 this had grown to \$13,000,000. Put in another way, this meant that \$250,000 a week was now being paid out to farmers for hogs, or over \$1,000,000 a month, as against \$50,000 a month ten years ago. At that time the packing houses had a capacity of about 4,000 per week; now it is 45,000. The capital now invested in packing house plants was estimated at \$15,000,000 exclusive

land, Ireland, Denmark and Sweden and Canada are the four chief producers of Wiltshire bacon. The killings in England are about 5,000, in Ireland from 5,000 to 12,000, in Denmark and Sweden 18,000 to 28,000, and in Canada 25,000 per week. Canada has thus reached a point where her production is larger than the others, and her only hope of this market is to be able to keep all the natural increase in the business. She can do this by selling her bacon a little cheaper than that of the other countries; this she can do and still leave farmers a good price, because they can produce cheaper than the Danes can. Hence it is clearly the duty of Canadians to seek to improve the quality of their bacon, so as to be able to keep the increase in this market. He explained that, while packers paid a first-class price for choice hogs, they were not ideal hogs. They might be termed commercial ideals, that is, these hogs made sides that would class as No. 1.

The capacity of Canadian packing houses was about 45,000 hogs per week; they were only getting 25,000.

A snip cannot be anywhere except on the nose.

Amble is a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together.

The croup is that part of the horse back of the saddle.

The fore arm is that part of the leg between the elbow and knee and the elbow is the joint of the fore leg next above the knee and next to the side.

When a horse forges it strikes the toe of the fore foot with the toe of the hind one and this is sometimes the result of bad shoeing.

Every one should know that the hand—a term commonly used in describing the height of a horse—is one-third of a foot, or four inches.

The Best Breed for the Bacon Trade.

A great deal has been said at one time and another about the best breed of hogs for the bacon trade, some claiming one breed, some another. At a meeting held last fall, J. W. Flavell,

Co-Operation in Pork Packing a Failure.

When the bacon hog industry in Ontario began to assume large proportions the farmers got the idea that the large packing houses were unduly depressing values and that if they had a little more opposition there would be better prices for them. Accordingly a co-operative packing house was started. A craze for co-operative factories followed and soon there were too many of them, with the result that the newer and weaker ones have lost heavily.

The root of the trouble is that farmers are not ready for co-operation. If an opposition buyer comes along and offers a stockholder in a co-operative concern 5c. a 100 lbs. more for his hogs than his own factory is doing, without even waiting to see if they will do the same, he takes the bait and thus leaves his own factory without. In nine cases out of ten the farmers seemed prepared to sell their own factory for five cents. To be successful co-operation must be co-operative.



GOPHER CREEK FARM, THE HOME OF WM. STEPHENS, VIRDEN, MAN.

of the great advances made by farmers themselves in more and better stock and in better buildings, etc. All this has been brought about through three things—(1) the persistent efforts of packers in pointing out the possibility there was of Canadian farmers growing hogs and making good money out of it; (2) the system of education that has been carried on by Prof. Robertson for the Dominion Government, by the Ontario farmers' institute system, and by the staff of the O. A. College; (3) the active co-operation of the farmers throughout the country, who have year by year grown more and better hogs.

That it was profitable is shown by the steadily increasing amount produced.

He wished to correct a mistaken idea that many held. Because the United States seemed to have an unlimited market for her fat hog products in the old country, it must not be supposed that we had an unlimited market. We had not. The Wiltshire bacon market was a peculiar one and limited. It had to be sold at once when cured and could not be held. Eng-

This was the farmers' security for the best prices going. For successful work there must be co-operation among all concerned. Of the hogs coming in, 20 per cent. were No. 2, 5 per cent soft and tender, and about 3 per cent. bruised. This leaves about 72 per cent. No. 1. Of these, he stated later, about one-half would be ideal hogs.

Some Horsey Terms.

A white spot on the forehead is a star.

A white face from eye to eye is a bald face.

A white stripe on the face is a blaze.

A stripe between the nostrils is a snip.

A white eye is a glass eye.

A horse has pasterns, not ankles and there is no such joint as a hind knee or fore shoulder.

White around the top of the hoof is a white coronet.

White below the pastern joint is a white pastern or above the pastern is a white leg.

of the Wm. Davies Packing Co., made an emphatic statement based upon his long experience in the packing house. In past years he had hesitated to say definitely which he thought was the best breed for producing bacon hogs, but now he would say, after mature consideration, that he believed the large white Yorkshire breed to be the very best for this purpose and especially so as sires to cross upon the common stock of the country. The large Yorkshire gave the greatest percentage of No. 1 sides. Other breeds gave good No. 1 sides, but not in so large a proportion as the Yorkshire. His observations had led him to the conclusion that this breed was more prepotent than any of the other breeds, i.e., it seemed to have a greater power of impressing itself upon its progeny. The trouble with other breeds was that they seemed to lose their identity when crossed with the common stock of the country. The Yorkshire always asserted itself and therefore was the best hog to use for the purpose of grading up common stock and securing bacon hogs of the most desirable type.

In Denmark each stock holder is bound to supply a certain proportion of his hogs to his own factory.

Signs of Pregnancy.

There should be no difficulty in knowing the condition of a heifer if she is expected to calve in three months. Not only the figure will indicate the condition, but at this period the calf is alive, and its motions may be seen in the dam, especially when she is drinking cold water. In addition to this very satisfactory evidence, the calf may be felt by pressing with the hand on the right side of the cow, as one stands with his back to the animal's head; placing his right hand on the cow's back, he presses the palm of the left hand a little above the udder, and eight or ten inches in front of the stifle. The body of the calf will be plainly felt, and if it is pressed back a little it will return to its position with a perceptible movement. About this same time after being in calf the young animal's udder will be swelling and the teats lengthening.

Turpentine for Sick Pigs.

A writer to an English exchange says:—While a sick pig is generally hard to cure, there are many remedies prescribed for hog ailments. I have only one remedy for a sick pig, and it is a very simple one. Rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps, scours, etc., I treat all alike, though in varying proportions. My cure-all or panacea is nothing more than fresh new milk and turpentine. For a young pig, say, six weeks old, I administer a teaspoonful of turpentine in, say, a half-pint of milk. Unless the pig is very sick it will readily drink this. If too far gone to drink, it must be administered with a spoon. An older pig, however, will seldom refuse new milk, even when a tablespoonful is given in a quart or more. I always keep a supply of turpentine on hand, and when there is anything wrong with the pigs, at once give a dose of turpentine and new milk. It is the best remedy I know of for all the ills that pigs are heir to. Grade the dose from a teaspoonful for a six weeks old, to a tablespoonful or more for a mature hog. The milk may be given ad libitum, or as much as the pig will take to drink freely.

Auction Sale of Yorkshire Pigs.

Having carefully studied the conditions and advantages in England, Canada and the United States, of selling by annual public auction pure bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the fall shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals, a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is disastrous to the purchaser; the expense of production is largely increased, which is an injury to the producer.

For these reasons it has been decided to hold the first annual combination auction sale of Yorkshire pigs at the Winter Fair buildings, City of Guelph, Thursday, August 21st, 1902. It is expected that reduced passenger and freight rates will be available throughout Ontario to those who wish to attend the sale.

One hundred pigs will be offered. Sixty of these will be sows under a year old, many of which will be safe in pig to an imported boar. Those not in pig to imported boars will be safe in pig to some of the best and most noted Canadian bred boars, owned in Canada. There will be offered in addition a number of imported and Canadian bred boars fit for service, also a number of younger sows and boars varying in age from four to seven months.

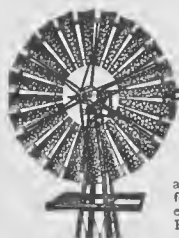
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CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$4.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Send for circular. Nine bulls, 11 to 26 months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-savain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and Importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

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JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Manitoba, breeders of Shorthorns. Seven choice bulls from nine to twenty months old, sired by Topsman's Pride (33811).

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytown Hero and Crimson Chief.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

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D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., Importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

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JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

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JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

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W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

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THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Housekeeper Wanted on farm. Apply to Robert Pearson, Hamiota, Man. 13-14

For Sale—One four-year-old Shorthorn bull, good stock getter, color dark red. Price \$100. J. W. Brown, Lumsden, Assa. 13-16

For Sale—500 head of sheep, principally ewes and lambs. Apply George M. Webb, Regina, Assa. 14-19

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 15

For Sale—One two-year-old purebred Shorthorn bull. Apply to A. E. Lloyd, P. O. Box 48, Wawanesa, Man.

For Sale Cheap—Imported Yorkshire boar, "Summer Hill Royalty" 3731. Address W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 13-15

Threshermen—We sell an adjustable cylinder wrench, fits any nut, is absolutely the best wrench money can buy. Write for circulars to Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Toulon, Man. 15

For Sale—Western Rye Grass Seed, large or small quantities, splendid quality, thoroughly cleaned, 4c. per lb., sacks extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man.

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jekling & Sons, Carman, Man. 15

For Sale—Three Gordon setter bitches, 12 months old, their father and mother both purebred pedigree dogs, imported in 1900. Splendid pups. Price \$25 each. Capt. Davidson, Box 406, Calgary, Alta. 13-16

Man and Wife Want Situation—Middle aged Scotchman, experienced farmer, wishes situation upon farm for himself and wife; no family. Address J. S., care A. B. Fraser, Rosser, Man. 13-14

For Sale—A second hand Cornell Engine, 14-horse-power, in good repair, or will exchange for a second hand 20 or 25-horse power engine and give difference. Price \$550. D. M. McKellar, Box 10, Brandon, Man. 12-14

For Sale—N. W. qr. of section 25, 10, 4 east, 9 miles from Louise Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, Winnipeg. 120 acres broken and under crop, 30 more can be broken, good buildings valued at \$3,000. For particulars apply on the premises. A. MacBean, Suthwyn, P. O., Man. 3-14

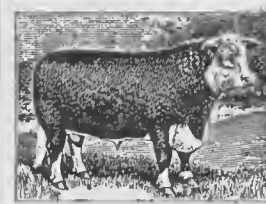
Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Will be for Sale at Indian Head Exhibition, August 4 and 5—Shorthorn Bull=25641=, sired by=22554=, 3rd prize aged bull at Toronto, 1900. Dam=9047=, with official record in the 90 days' test at the World's Fair, of 3560 lbs. milk and 160 lbs. butter. Also two registered yearling bulls sired by=25641=. Other particulars on application. Fred. T. Skinner, Katepoc, Assa. 13-14

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D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103, KILLARNEY, MAN.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.) Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN

OAKLEY STOCK FARM SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS, for Sale

Stock sired by Pilkington Lad, by Guardsman, imp., whose son, St. Valentine, sired Ruberta, the heifer that defeated Queen Victoria's Cicely. Females of Windsor, Royal Princess and Centennial Isabella strains.

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The largest flock of

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When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Horse Breeding for the Army of India.

We have been favored with a copy of the report of a commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the quality of the army horses in actual service in that country and the modes of breeding army horses. In this report there are a good few things that will be of special interest to western breeders of the same class of horses and some things that every breeder of horse flesh would find it for his advantage to make careful note of.

The commissioners went over a great deal of ground and saw several thousands of horses, all with a view to their fitness for military service. Australia has for a considerable time past supplied a goodly share of Indian army

ting too spindly and tender, but this was traced to faults in the selection of both sire and dam and also to the mode of raising the colts themselves. One noticeable defect in colts was bad legs from the knee downwards. This was traced partly to the practice of "hobbling" the colts to make them more readily caught, partly to allowing the feet to get unlevel. If care is taken in keeping the feet level when the bones and joints are in the gristle stage, such faults will not be common. This last is a fault in colt rearing among breeders not so far off as India.

The commissioners give ideal types of artillery and cavalry horses. Through the kindness of Major Gardner we are able to give by way of comparison two photos of western bred horses of the mounted infantry now in the Winnipeg barracks.



Western bred cavalry horse at the Infantry Barracks, Winnipeg, 7 years old. Height 15.2. Girth 72 inches. Thoroughbred type.

horses, usually known as "Walers," but in many parts of Northern India very good animals have been bred by the use of Thoroughbred and Arab stallions on native mares. These native mares are of the type we here would call cayuse, but by judicious selection and mating, done principally by the native princes, very superior samples have been produced, and these when mated to a Thoroughbred or Arab stallion produce good colts. We give the accompanying illustration of an English Thoroughbred of the type desired by the commission for breeding on good native mares.

There is a risk of the offspring from the Thoroughbred and native mare get-

ting too spindly and tender, but this was traced to faults in the selection of both sire and dam and also to the mode of raising the colts themselves. One noticeable defect in colts was bad legs from the knee downwards. This was traced partly to the practice of "hobbling" the colts to make them more readily caught, partly to allowing the feet to get unlevel. If care is taken in keeping the feet level when the bones and joints are in the gristle stage, such faults will not be common. This last is a fault in colt rearing among breeders not so far off as India.

The commission strongly denounces the Hackney cross on native mares. A good many sires of this breed had been used, and though these were reported as probably to blame for the bad cross-



Thoroughbred English stallion suitable as a sire for cavalry remounts for India. Wicklow Spar, by Kendal, by Bend Or, out of Bird's Eye, by Canary, 10 years old. Height 15.2. Girth 72 inches.

es found wherever Hackneys had been used there is a strong presumption that no Hackney will nick in as well with native mares as does the Thoroughbred. We think we have heard a good deal to the same effect right here in Western Canada.

Another point very plainly stated by the commissioners is that ignorant breeding is a formidable obstacle to the profit that should follow all well managed stock breeding.

REARING UNDER NATURAL CONDITIONS.

Having gone over the ground pretty thoroughly in India, the commissioners came home to England and there paid a visit to the famous breeding stud of the late Duke of Westminster. We

fectly clean legs and their feet are open, strong and well shaped.

The feet of young stock are examined at intervals of six or seven weeks, and if necessary the toes are rasped and the heels opened; a colt of four months old was pointed out, whose feet had already been rasped twice. The legs and feet of the young stock are perfectly shaped, and there is no tendency whatever to malformation of any kind. (This seems to confirm what the commission have noted before, regarding the importance of attending to the feet of the young stock.) There is no lime in the soil, but the paddocks are heavily limed, and it has been observed that since this practice was begun, the stock have increased considerably in size, and the



Typical cavalry horse for India—A brown Australian gelding, 8 years old. Height 15.2.

wind up our notes with the views of Mr. Chapman, who has charge of this splendid lot of the very best English Thoroughbreds. If he finds that simple, natural management is best for the most valuable horses in the world when breeding, we need not wonder that one of the soundest and healthiest countries in the world for raising good horses of any breed is the rolling country which prevails in Southern Alberta and Southern Assiniboia. He says:—

The most natural life is the best for all breeding stock. "Orme" earns \$45,000 a year in fees for service and he is valued at \$200,000, yet he lives in a paddock in summer and winter, is never groomed and never is given even a rug. "Bend Or," now 24 years old, is kept in a box; he is lightly wisped over, but is not touched with a brush and is never clothed; both he and Orme have per-

improvements in the herbage has been remarkable. Salt is applied every two or three years to the portions of the pastures which grow coarse grasses. Old horse shoes are placed in every water trough; the infusion of iron thus introduced is the best tonic for young stock, especially during the period immediately succeeding weaning.

The average of foalings to coverings for the last five years has been about 80 per cent.; artificial impregnation is not believed in, and breeders who have tried it say that in England it is not successful. Drugs are little used, and the young stock are singularly healthy; there is no veterinary surgeon attached to the stud, and the bills for veterinary attendance are insignificant in amount; there are none for instance for this year up to the end of May. There are

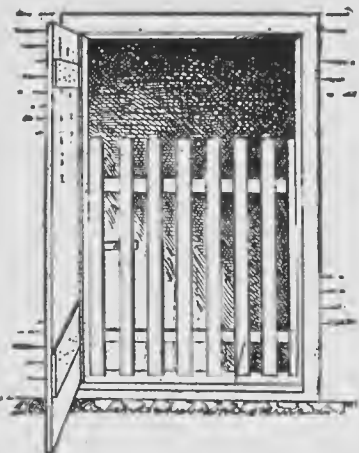


Western cavalry horse at the Infantry Barracks, Winnipeg, 6 years old. Height 15.2. Hands. Girth 6 ft. Thoroughbred type.

now about one hundred and thirty stock of various ages in the paddocks, and there can be no greater proof than this not only of admirable management, but that the most highly bred stock can be reared so as to be both robust and hardy. The yearlings are sent to the trainer in October, and in August they are given walking exercise in halters; previous to this they are left entirely to themselves.

Summer Stable Doors.

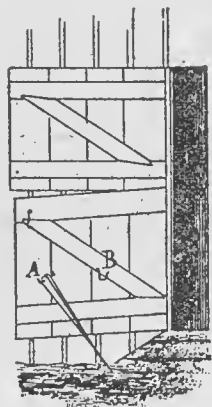
During warm days it is always well to let the horses have all the fresh air possible, but it is not always safe to allow the stable door to stand open without something to prevent stray animals from entering or a loose horse from going out. On many farms the hens are also a nuisance and always getting under the horses' feet. An inner picket



gate, as shown in the illustration taken from an American exchange, will allow the doors to stand wide open and still keep the stable closed. It can be made to open in such a manner that it will not be in the way, and the benefit derived by the horses will more than repay the cost of making it.

To Keep a Door Open.

Did you ever have a stable door blow against you and land you, almost, in "the middle of next week"? If so, would the selection you made from the vocabulary on that occasion look well in print? Stable doors and barn doors are dangerous on windy days. When a large door gets in full swing it is very apt to hurt a person who happens to be in its path when it slams shut. A very simple device will prevent all accidents of that nature. Get a sharpened stick of hard wood, similar to the one shown in



the illustration, make a large wire staple and attach it to the inside of the door at A. When the door is opened and the stick let down, the latter will prevent it from shutting again until the stick is raised up. When the stick is not needed, its outer end is placed in a hook found at B. This is the simplest thing yet found for doing the business. Stable doors with no means of preventing slamming are dangerous. They are provocative of profanity, and also liable to knock a man "off his pins" at any time, and possibly when he can ill afford to be laid up.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"

Save the tags; they are valuable. (Advt.)

ALEX. GALBRAITH,

JANESVILLE, Wisconsin AND BRANDON, Manitoba

Importer of the best class of stallions for the last 20 years. Has supplied 75 per cent. of the Manitoba trade during last season. New importation of winners will arrive Sept. 1st. Don't miss seeing them.

JAMES SMITH, Agent,
Beaubien House, Brandon.



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BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine

3 yearling bulls and 5 bull calves. Young Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs, both sexes ready for shipment now. Prices reasonable. Enquiries promptly answered.

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66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P. O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

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TERMS EASY.

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SAVE DUTY AND DELAY.

Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

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Breeder of

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Generally have something on hand to sell.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

See my stock at Winnipeg, Brandon and other leading fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.



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SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

Marchmont Herd Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Bar-rister" (imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



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A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two hoars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for May breeding. Barred P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entire and four males and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Calthness at reasonable price.



F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa.

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Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

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Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

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Prices reduced. Send for a circular and order before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



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The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.

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SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

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Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Long Bacon Type Berkshires.

A number of fine sows now suckling litters, of as promising youngsters as can be found on this continent. Sows due to farrow every month. I have also a few fall boars nearly fit for service, at reasonable prices. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Place your orders now. Address

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The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Mansger,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



"CUTTING OUT" CATTLE ON THE WILLOW CREEK RANGE, ALBERTA.

Pedigree—Is it a Fad or a Vital Point.

Some people when they see the query at the head of this article may think it is a very unnecessary question to be asking in the twentieth century. But The Nor'-West Farmer is a great educational institution and we have pupils in every possible stage of development. Our readers may have heard of big muscular pupils at a backwoods school who made it their business or pleasure, now and then, to scare the slim little chap from the city, who had been selected to try and insinuate a little school learning into them, but had, as a preliminary, to show a little fistic science, to justify his appointment. It is for that kind of reason and not for the pleasure it gives us that we are forced to deal with the question of pedigree.

Within this fortnight a very special demonstration of rebellion against the pedigree fad has been made by readers pretty far apart. This outburst we surmise is partly the result of the attempts being made to enforce the statutes in force both in Manitoba and the Territories against the running at large of grade bulls and stallions. We published in our issue of July 5th some of these letters. All of them are eloquent on the shortcomings of pedigreed sires, and the gratifying results in their own particular districts resulting from the use of sires bred any way and bought cheap. Mr. Fisher quotes triumphantly the hoary tradition of the wonderful benefit derived by the ancestors of the English Shorthorns from the use, in their very foundation course, of a Galloway bull. We are quite familiar with this bit of so-called Shorthorn history, and venture to say plainly that, however well it may apparently be established, there is no more improbable yarn in the whole traditions of pure stock breeding. Every one knows, or may know, that the Galloway is about the most prepotent of all known breeds of animals. Yet we are gravely assured on apparently the best of authority that while this powerful infusion of alien blood was made in the root stock of the Shorthorns, and left its most valuable

characteristic, constitutional vigor, in the first and most conspicuous members of the Shorthorn breed, there is not the faintest trace of its having ever changed their nature in any other way. We know that to-day wherever it is tried, on pure-breds or grades, the Galloway head and color come out in the offspring with un-failing certainty, and can be seen for two or three generations after. As was shown by William Martin, on page 486 of our last issue, the get of pedigreed Galloway bulls from grade cows are being sold for breeding purposes in Alberta to-day, all of these grade bulls are so strong in Galloway type that no superficial observer can tell the difference. This is in perfect accord with universal experience with Galloway blood wherever it has been used, and yet we are asked to accept as gospel truth this miracle of improbability in stock breeding. Among all the thousands of successful Shorthorn breeders who have been for over a century toiling after perfection why has this miracle never been repeated? Simply because it never could and never did happen, and, we venture to say confidently, can never happen again.

The so-called failures of pedigreed stock can easily be accounted for without disparaging the value of pedigree itself. People who have never thought carefully for one hour about the first principles of breeding see a beast, bred it may be from properly pedigreed parentage, that looks an out and out scrub. Such critics forget, or most likely have never correctly known, that breed, though of fundamental importance, is only one element in the make-up of a proper specimen of a pure-bred animal. Look at the matter in its most superficial aspect. Take the case referred to by Mr. Fisher, to show that individuality is far more important than pedigree, a second prize bull at Calgary bringing \$80 more than the first prize one. Perhaps the judge, looking at all the points he could see there, did make a mistake as to the individual merits of the two bulls. As cattle are now judged, all you can see in the show ring is the beast himself. But there may be outside of any show ring a man who knows that the bull, individually the best to

look at, leaves poor stock, while the second prize beast is noted for the high excellence of his get. Even so good a judge as Anthony Cruickshank made a great mistake when on general principles he wanted to return to Mr. Wilkinson one of the best stock getters he ever owned, because he had a remarkably ugly head. But men are not to be judged by their occasional blunders or failures. And a correct critic will not disparage show ring quality, though it does not tell all he wants to know about the beast he wants to buy.

The men who are always forward to run down pedigree have only the loosest kind of knowledge of the place of pedigree in breeding. In its narrowest sense, the sense in which they like to look at it, it means a certificate that its parents have a certificate of legitimate descent from ancestors, all of which were also pedigreed. The man whom we properly call a breeder reads in the pedigree of the beast he buys a great deal more than that. He sees in that record the combined skill in selection and mating, and management and feeding, of it may be scores of the very ablest and most discerning men, who have labored in the course of a century or more to do their full share to bring that breed to perfection. Skilled breeding implies the rejection of inferior specimens so as to achieve a still higher type than has yet been known. Of course, the cream of the cream of every improved breed is scarce, but there is always ample quality in the ordinary run of pedigreed stock to justify the growing appreciation of it by all intelligent stockmen.

It is a recognized law in animal breeding that the longer any particular strain of blood and breeding can be traced back along a line of acknowledged superiority, the greater, as a rule, will be its prepotency, whether the female it is mated with is pure or graded. Bigoted adherence to certain strains, combined with pampering and idleness, have ruined some of the most expensive animals, but it will always be found that pure blood of which that written pedigree is the natural guarantee, is the fountain-head of excellence.

The fact that here and there a few good specimens of grade animals can be

found that are better in some respects than inferior specimens, with a paper pedigree, will not avail against the general experience of all who have paid discriminating attention to the matter. The rule is that pure-breds in skilled hands will produce satisfactory offspring, while on the contrary a really good specimen the get of a grade is very rare.

On p. 497 of June 20th issue we illustrated a Texas longhorn. By the use mainly of Hereford sires these inferior animals have been bred up within the last twenty years till they have become excellent beef cattle, while the original variety is practically extinct. When well-bred bulls were scarce and dear and difficult to acclimate grade sires were used to some extent. But now thousands of dollars are paid there for a single well-bred bull by such men as Col. Slaughter, who have grown rich by the introduction of Hereford blood.

It is not necessary to go so far as Texas for the best of proof. Gordon, Ironside & Fares ought to know their business by this time. They have on their ranches 150 pure-bred bulls, and will use no other. These, we believe, are all Shorthorns, but Herefords would please them quite as well. We shall be glad to hear from breeders of any kind of animals who have found cross-bred or grade sires more profitable than pure-breds. A few odds and ends of uncertain information which the writers have evidently never taken pains to study out, will not weigh for one minute against the experience of a century of the greatest advance in stock breeding the world has ever heard of. We cheerfully admit to our space the opinions of those who differ from us, but would seriously urge them to do a little more careful thinking before they offer their views to the world.

There is an old grey mare pasturing on the Westmoreland hills in the North of England, with a pretty reliable record of having lived 40 years. She did her share in hay making this season.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



CATTLE ON THE RANGE, GENERAL ROUND-UP, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

The Suffolk Horse.

The Suffolks, though perhaps less widely known than the Shires and Clydesdales, may be safely described as the most ancient and the purest breed of our draught horses. While the latter types are the productions of comparatively modern breeding, the pedigree charts of the Suffolks extend as far back as 1768. The purity of the breed is conclusively proved by the uniformity of color. The breeder of Shires and Clydesdales can never with certainty predict the color of the offspring, but the Suffolk is always of a chestnut shade, ranging from the mealy to the brown-black. His height varies from 15½ to 16½ hands; legs flat, short and clean; pasterns strong, with bone of compact quality; shoulders long, rather forward, and peculiarly well suited for draught purposes; hind-quarters long, heavy, and well coupled with loin and back; the legs well underneath the body, girth large, flanks well dropped, strong neck, well-formed head, carried with spirit, the horse in general being long, low and wide, with a fine amount of quality and no point jarring against another.

The chief characteristics of the Suffolk are his great drawing power, unusual docility, activity and longevity. He is more cheaply kept than any other heavy breed, possesses, with an iron constitution, immense power of endurance, and lasts in ordinary work almost as long again as either the Shire or the Clydesdale. Cases have been known where Suffolk mares have gone on breeding when upwards of 30 years old.—London Live Stock Journal.

It is a notable fact that four-fifths of the stock used for dairy purposes in Great Britain are Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades. A cross which is very successful is the Shorthorn-Ayrshire. Steers whose dams are strong grade Ayrshire cows, if got by a Shorthorn bull, are good feeders and finish well. As dairy animals this cross is regarded as the best.

A lot of army remounts bought in the Southern States for use in South Africa, not being now required, were recently brought across the line and sold by auction at Toronto. There were 650 horses in the lot and they went at a big discount on their purchase price. The lowest figure was \$12, \$25 to \$35 was a common range. Some brought \$50 and one or two superior animals brought a good figure. The western range horses recently bought in Alberta have been sent on to England.

In selecting steers for feeding purposes we ought to be able to learn their fitness for that purpose by visible signs of constitution, quality, and wealth of flesh in the regions of the valuable cuts. The constitution is indicated by large nostrils, well-sprung ribs, large heart girth, good, vigorous appetite, good, soft coat of hair and a look in the eyes expressing energy even though the animal is of quiet disposition. The quality is seen and felt in the animal's coat of hair, which should be soft, furry, yielding without resistance, when the hand is pushed "against the grain."

A farmer in Southern Minnesota propounds a very simple remedy for bloating caused by eating such feeds as damp rape. His remedy, or preventive, rather, is salt where the cattle can get it at will. He used to notice that cattle would leave a clover field and go to the barn yard, where they knew salt could be found, and when they did so they did not bloat. He has since placed rock salt near or in clover or rape pastures, letting the cattle know where it is, and since that has had no case of bloating, though cattle have been turned into such pastures when they were wet. He says his neighbors have adopted the same plan and with the same results. This is a good thing to remember and try, when the time comes.

An Inquiring Mind

One of our interested friends writes as follows:

"I see in The Farmer your ad. about the 'Jack of All Trades.' What the devil is this thing? He pumps, he grinds, he saws, he churns. Does he shovel dirt? Does he drink or sleep? Send me your Catalogue. Write me all about it and the prices."

We gave him the information, and will be equally pleased to furnish you. Let us know your wants.

Send for further information and Catalogue.

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VULCAN IRON WORKS CO., Sole Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



Bargains in Stallions

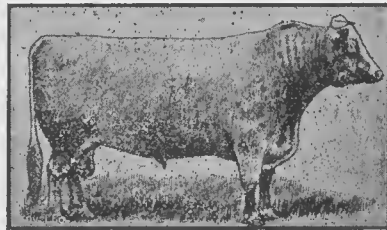
Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

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BRANDON, MAN.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Shitton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstake boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.
Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

THRESHERMEN

Insure Your
Rigs in

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

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If your dealer doesn't carry these in stock, write direct to

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., Limited,
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ALBERTA SHORTHORNS

I offer for sale cows in calf or with calf at foot, to Trout Creek Hero, also two yearling bulls, one red and one roan, both good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped. First prize milking strains.
LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

Thornedale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.

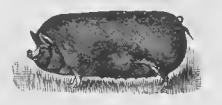


THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders.

Write for prices or call and see them.

JOSEPH LAIDLER,
Neepawa, Man.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 800 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

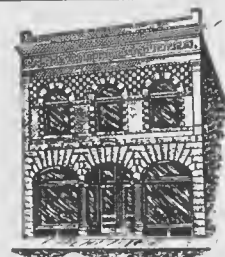
JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.O., MAN

OTENAW STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Our stock bull, sure and quiet, 3 years old; two young bulls and several choice heifers at very reasonable prices.

A. W. PLAYFAIR, Baldur, Man.



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1902 Models, \$9 to \$15

'01 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$11
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship to anyone on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.

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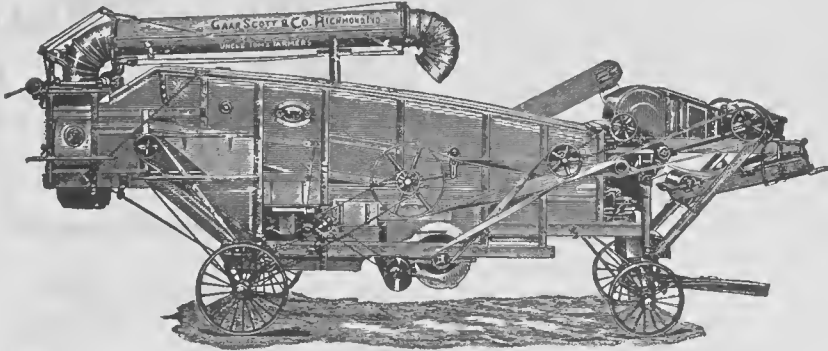
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GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR REPAIRS IN
SIXTY DAYS' RUN!

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Manitoba, writes:

December 10, 1901.

"My 25-horse Compound Straw-Burning Traction Engine and 41-inch cylinder Thresher, with Uncle Tom Stacker, Feeder and Perfection Weigher, is a first-class rig in every respect. In a sixty days' run, the only expense that I had was a small break, costing ten cents. The teeth are splendid. I only saw them once this fall, when a large root went through and bent two of them. The Feeder is simple, strong and durable. We have two of your feeders, and they have not given the slightest trouble. The Blower works well in all kinds of straw, and I put 540 loads of sheaves in one straw stack. The Engine is well made, well finished, and I am sure is very durable. It is a good puller, both on the road and under the belt, and very economical. I have threshed wheat, oats, barley, speltz, peas, flax, brome grass and rye grass. The brome grass only weighs 14 pounds to the bushel, and was cleared ready for market."

Transfer Agents, W. JOHNSTON & CO.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Western Shorthorn Breeders.

At the annual live stock conventions held last February the Shorthorn breeders discussed the question of forming a Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and report at a meeting to be held at the Winnipeg Industrial. This meeting was held on the 25th of July, on the fair grounds, and the committee reported. Henry Wade, secretary and registrar of the association, was present and made a statement showing the amount of fees coming from the different provinces, and the amount of money spent in each province for prizes. His explanations were very satisfactory to the breeders. He also suggested that they send a deputation to attend the annual meeting of the association in Toronto. He intimated that the association would pay the expense of the delegation. Instead of formulating a separate association here, on motion of Wm. Ryan, seconded by W. S. Lister, it was decided to organize a Shorthorn Breeders' Association under the convener'ship of the director representing Shorthorns on the board of the Puro Fred Cattle Breeders' Association. The meeting then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wade.

Stephen Benson, Neepawa, has sold his yearling Shorthorn bull, Red Diamond, to Mr. McGill, Basswood, Man.

W. J. Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., has just been up through the West on a trip in connection with his business as an Oxford Down breeder.

W. D. Staples, Treherne, has sold his Shorthorn bull, Oliver Kruger, to the Indian agent, S. R. Marlatt. He was taken across to Swan Lake.

Richard Wade, Birtle, reports the sale of the Shorthorn cow, Humming Bird, and her bull calf, also a yearling heifer, to Frank Preston, Beulah, Man.

M. B. Halpenny, Neepawa, reports the sale of a young Tamworth boar and sow to Mrs. Street, Neepawa; also a young sow to Ed. Nicholson, Bridge Creek, Man.

We are sorry to record the death of the Clydesdale stallion, Allick's Pride, owned by Wm. Wilson, Brandon, Man. The loss is a serious one, as Allick's Pride was one of the best horses in the province.

Congress, with the approval of the President of the United States, has provided that the World's Fair at St. Louis, in celebration of the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, shall be held in 1904.

At Carberry last week Robert Spofford bought for use on the western ranches three young bulls from George Oliver, three from John Graham, and four from Waller & Aljeon. Carberry is becoming known as a breeding centre for Shorthorns.

Wm. Ryan, Ninga, has sold \$1,000 worth of stock during the past week. This heats growing wheat. Mr. Ryan has entered four head of cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and may probably go to Ontario for a fresh supply in a few weeks.—Boissevain Recorder.

W. G. Styles, Rosser, has recently sold Shorthorn bulls to Simpson Bros., Ridgeway & Sons, and W. H. Oliver. Previously he sold bulls to Tyson Bros., Argyle; Robert Anderson, Brant; C. W. Johnson, Headingly; Auburn & Glennie, St. Mark's. It is a good

sign when a breeder makes sales in his own neighborhood.

For some years there has been a great demand for Belgian hares in the United States and to a certain extent the craze has spread to Canada. Enquiries have been made occasionally at this office for the names of breeders of these animals in the West, and we are pleased to be able to refer our readers to a breeder in Winnipeg. D. Van Voris is the man. He secured his foundation stock from Belgium and also from across the line, and has now over 30 head on hand.

Wm. Madders has lost 19 cows in calf up to the present time, and thinking that perhaps it was due to some disease, Mr. Madders notified the Provincial Veterinarian, who deputed Dr. Rutledge to examine and report on the case. He has given a certificate to the effect that the cattle have died from insufficient nourishment, which may be explained by the fact that they were fed upon hay which was cut too late last fall and was, therefore, valueless as food alone.—Boissevain Recorder.

The Glenwood Ranching Company gives notice of application for incorporation. Souris is to be the headquarters of the company, and the purposes for which incorporation is sought are ranching, contracting for grading, building and plowing, buying, selling, holding or dealing in land, grain, horses, cattle or elevators and trading as general merchants. The applicants are A. D. Mann, Souris, horse dealer; L. Clement, Dominion land agent; A. S. Jarvis, Indian Head, banker; S. Clement, barrister, and J. E. Mann, grain dealer.

J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, Man., writes regarding the success of his showing of Clydesdales at the Winnipeg fair: "Although Prince Delectable missed his place on account of an accident, you can confidently look forward to a royal progeny from him next year. The great Lady Almondale was retained at home this year, but she sent out her three daughters to take her place, and they did it too, winning 1st in yearlings, 1st, 2nd and 3rd in hons bred mares, and 1st, 2nd and diploma for mare any age, imported or Canadian bred, 'champion of the breed,' and finished up by taking 1st prize for heavy dray team."

In a run round Medicine Hat district a representative of The Farmer visited the Plume Horse Ranch of R. E. Starks, about 11 miles south. He has 5,000 acres under fence and has some 400 head of horses. He is breeding entirely to heavy draft sires. One of the sires in use for the past three years is Romeo, 9031, an extra well topped horse, and registered in the National Register of French Draft Horses. Mr. Stark's buildings are located in a delightful spot, being sheltered in almost every direction, with running water the year round. He is making a decided success of his business.

William King, Oakley Stock Farm, Pork River, Man., places an advertisement of his Shorthorn cattle in this issue, and writes:—"My Shorthorn cattle came through the winter in nice shape and are now in fine breeding condition. At the head of my herd is Pilkington Lad, by Guardsman, imp., whose son, St. Valentine, sired Ruberta, the heifer that defeated the celebrated Cicely, from the Royal herd of Windsor. Pilkington Lad is red in color and easily weighs over 2,000 lbs. Some of my cows are by Windsor, imp., others of the Royal Princess and Centennial Isabella strain. All my cows and heifers are in calf to Pilkington Lad. I have sold to A. Moyer, Winnipegosis, the bull, Windsor of Pork River, 1st prize yearling bull at Dauphin in 1901."

An important auction sale of Jersey cattle was recently held at Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa., when some very valuable animals changed owners. A splendid Jersey bull named Flying Fox brought \$7,500. Two female yearlings sired by this noble animal were purchased by J. B. Ketchen, the superintendent of Dentonia Park Farm, the experimental farm established by the late W. E. H. Massey at East Toronto, Coleman P.O., as also an elegant son of Flying Fox, out of a daughter of Golden Lad. The Dentonia Park Farm's purchase also included two cows sired by Nuuthrope and Mon Plaisir respectively, a two-year-old by John Bull, and a heifer calf by Napoleon Bonaparte. Speaking of the selection the Jersey Bulletin says: "It goes without saying that they are animals of the highest class." The Dentonia herd already comprises some 150 cattle, including many valuable prize winning Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys, and the recent importation was obtained for the purpose of further improving the Jersey stock.

The Scottish Farmer says: "A. A. Cameron, of Oak Lake, Man., sailed from Glasgow last week per the Donaldson Line with four head of well-bred Clydesdales, purchased from W. S. Park, Hutton, Bishopton. There were three fillies and one colt. One of the former was Lady Ethel, sometimes known as Belle of the Ball, which, as a yearling in the hands of James Kilpatrick and Alexander McIntyre, Dunallan, was first at Galston, first and champion at the Bute Show, and third at Kilmarnock, and again this year as a two-year-old was third at Kilmarnock. She was got by the Williamwood horse, Prince Allick, and is well-bred on the dam's side, being descended from a race of mares owned by Mr. Barr, Shield-hall, Mearns. Another filly was Lady Renwick, by the Prince of Wales' horse, William the Conqueror (9993), and the third was Kate Lothian, a yearling bred at Hutton, and got by the noted prize horse, Lothian's Best, out of that celebrated breeding and prize mare, Kate Park, the dam of the celebrated colt, Lord Dundonald, winner of numerous first prizes as a yearling and two-year-old, and exported to Australia at a very long price. Along with these, Mr. Cameron bought the yearling colt, Royal Ascot, which gained second prize at Bishopton and Kilmarnock this year. He was got by the Baron's Pride premium horse Ascot, out of a mare by that massive big horse, Craichmore Darnley (5667), gr.-dam by the famous Belted Knight (1395). This is Mr. Cameron's first trip, but no doubt he will come again if what he has sailed with land all right. They are the sort to please."

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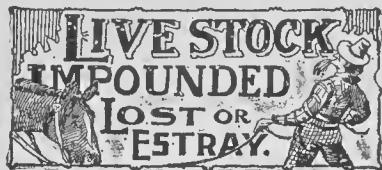
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since July 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Baldur, Man.—On May 15th, 1902, and continually with my own cattle for about two months previously, one year-old steer, color black, with white belly, also little white on all feet and tip of tail. B. M. Waitt, 4, 4, 14.

Carlyle, Assa.—Broncho mare, roan or strawberry, white face, hind feet white, one front foot white; yearling broncho colt, filly, roan or strawberry, white face, four white stockings; broncho mare, bay, star in forehead, spot on nose, branded A on left hip; broncho mare, bay, branded running M on left hip. B. C. Long, N.E. 36, 7, 3w2.

Carroll, Man.—One red muley cow, hind in left eye, hole in the right ear, nine years old.—John Watts, 17, 7, 19.

Chater, Man.—Two chestnut ponies, one a gelding and one a mare, both white faces, one has three white feet and the other has one, both branded. E. A. Harley.

Dry River, Man.—On June 21st, 1902, one bay pony mare, with a bay pony, one year old; the mare has a brand on, with a little white in face. Alex. McQuarrie, 16, 4, 12.

Estevan, Assa.—Mare, aged, bay, with white face, no brand; mare, aged, bay, no brand. Wm. Walkom, N.W. 16, 3, 7w2.

Grenfell, Assa.—Horse, three years, white, no brand; horse, two years, brown, no brand; horse, two years, bay, star on forehead, white hind foot; horse, two years, bay, star on forehead, white hind foot. Geo. G. Axford, W. half 20, 16, 7w2.

Hednesford, Assa.—Mare, about eight or nine years, whitish grey, branded T on right hip, round topped T with quarter circle above on right shoulder and 1 on right cheek. Frank Miller, N.E. 18, 19, 17w2.

Louise Bridge, Man.—One hull, color brown and white, two years old, two holes in ear torn out, Ayrshire strain. W. G. Williams.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Gelding, about two years old, dark bay, black points, white spot on left hind foot, scar on left hip, small tuft on right front fetlock, no brand. Geo. Sylvain, N.W. 34, 18, 25w2.

Ninette, Man.—One yearling beifer, red and white. J. B. Yellowlees, 16, 15, 16.

Olds, Alta.—Stallion colt, over two years, light grey, branded RJ monogram on right shoulder. L. Gilmour.

Regina, Assa.—Pony, eight or nine years, bay, white face, left eye white, four white stockings, white stripe under belly, branded lazy B with har under on right hip. W. H. McElree, N.E. 36, 18, 19w2.

Regina, Assa.—Mare, about 10 years, bay, large, stiff in front feet, no marks. S. Beach, S.W. 34, 16, 20w2.

Roland, Man.—On June 27th, 1902, one dark brindie heifer, one year old; also one red and white bull, one year old. Wm. F. Fife, 7, 5, 3.

Rosthern, Sask.—Horse, six or seven years, bay, white face, left front foot white, no brand. Jacob J. Dyck, S.E. 9, 43a2w3.

Steinbach, Man.—Three year-old heifers, all branded D E, one color a light red, one a roan, and the other a dark red, with small white star on forehead and a hole in right ear. Jacob Neufeld.

Virden, Man.—One pony mare, color brown, branded H C on left hip and B on left shoulder; also one two-year-old horse colt, with white stripe on face, and also one bay yearling filly. W. J. Bray, 4, 12, 26.

Winnipeg, Man.—One yearling heifer, color light yellow, half of right horn broken and hanging downwards, top of right ear cut off; also one yearling heifer, color black, small spot of white on forehead, top of right ear cut off; also one mare, color buckskin, branded N on right shoulder, two white front legs, left hind fetlock white, about six years old. F. Collus, Logan Ave.

Estray.

Bredenbury, Assa.—Since fall of 1900, mare, about four years, bay, small piece of white on one hind foot, 14½ hands, weight 950 lbs. Hugh Porter, 2, 23, 2w2.

Castleberry, Man.—Mare, about seven or

eight years, brown, small white spot on forehead, hind feet white, right front foot white, wire scar on right front foot, branded W with double quarter circle above. James L. Anderson, 2, 25, 30w1.

Carstairs, Alta.—Bay mare, about 12 years old, white stripe on face, also white on off fore foot and nigh hind foot, no visible brand, tail cut square, weight about 1,100 lbs., barb wire scar on right shoulder, foal at foot. Owner please prove property, pay for advertising and remove animals. Edward B. Hill.

Chater, Man.—One pony, with four white feet and white face; branded. E. Hurley.

Clover Bar, Alta.—Stallion, about four years, black, weight about 700 lbs.. H. M. Quebec, N.E. 23, 53, 23w4.

Crowstand, Assa.—Stallion, two years, iron grey, white stripe on face, one hind foot white, no brand. D. W. Carment, 18, 29, 31w1.

Dunmore, Assa.—Stallion, two years, blue, branded diamond S on left shoulder. W. D. Cavan.

Elkhorn, Man.—On or about Thursday, June 6th, one roan pony mare and two yearling colts, dark brown. H. Hunter, 28, 11, 29.

Holland, Man.—About May 15th, one hay pony horse, white star on forehead; about July 10th, team grey mares, branded S on left hip, stroke through the S. Mrs. T. Rae, 34, 8, 11.

Josephsburg, Assa.—Bay mare, two years, no brand; stallion, two years, hay, no brand. John Bohnet.

Killarney, Man.—On or about the month of January, 1902, one grey mare and one grey horse. Margaret Moxley, 6, 3, 17.

Langenhurg, Assa.—About June 1st, 1902, hull calf, about three months, red and white spots on sides. John Bergman, N.E. 14, 21, 32w1.

Lebret, Assa.—Pony gelding, about five years, light bay, white spot on forehead, left hind leg white, branded C on right shoulder. Mathias Desjarlais, 32, 20, 12w2.

Lumsden, Assa.—Gelding, dark grey, light mane and tail, branded H on left shoulder. B. Morton, 6, 19, 21w2.

Moosomin, Assa.—Gelding, chestnut, slight white stripe on head, three white stockings, collar marks, shod in front; mare, in foal, hucksin, white star on forehead, white spots on back, small white hind stockings; gelding, black, white spots on hack, white hind stockings. Stanley L. Sharpe, 12, 14, 32w1.

Moosomin, Assa.—Mare, bay, branded 4G; filly, about two years, bay, faintly branded G or 4G; filly, about two years, mouse colored, faintly branded G or 4G. A. L. Gruggen, 2, 14, 32w1.

Namoa, Alta.—Stallion, two years, hay, indistinct brand on left shoulder. John Harold, 30, 54, 24w4.

New Hope, Assa.—One horse, histered on both shoulders, white mark on forehead, one shoe on. J. R. Testar, 28, 10, 9.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Stallion, four years, grey, indistinct brand on left shoulder. T. Young, Royal District.

Red Deer, Alta.—Yearling stud colt, hay, mother of colt is a bay branded U with quarter circle over on left shoulder. E. Plumb, 16, 39, 27w4.

Regina, Assa.—Mare, small, about eight years, bay, had hell on, with iron grey yearling colt; gelding, two years, roan. Charles Slinu, 24, 17, 21w2.

Riversdale, Assa.—Mare, three years, bay, white spot on forehead, white hind feet. Aleck Park.

Rossetti, Assa.—Cow, dark red, dehorned. Chas. Callender, 32, 11, 32w1.

Sintaluta, Assa.—On the Assiniboine Reserve, mare, bay, black points, small white spot on forehead, a few saddle marks, weight about 850 or 900 lbs., branded round topped T on nigh shoulder; pony mare, hucksin, black points, black stripe down hack, brand resembling 72 on nigh shoulder. Thos. W. Aspdin, Indian Agent.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since first week in June, 1902, yearling steer, roan branded white black, clip on near ear. Chas. Hill, E. half 20, 18, 15w2.

Wapella, Assa.—Yearling bull, red and white. James Banin, 2, 16, 33w1.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Stallion, hay, white face, branded a running U on left shoulder. Pete Utas, N.W. 6, 22, 44w4.

Whitewood, Assa.—Since about May 10th, steer, about three years, white, no brand. W. G. Heron, 20, 16, 3w2.

Whitewood, Assa.—Mare, black, four white feet; horse, two or three years, light bay, hind feet white, branded AC on the right flank; yearling horse, hay, white dot on face, three white feet, branded A; yearling beifer, red and white. Frank J. Hill, 25, 16, 1w2.

Whitewood, Assa.—Gelding, about three years, hay, little white on both hind feet, branded L on off shoulder. J. G. Lyons.

Wood Mountain, via Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since June 14th last, mare, aged, sorrel, branded flying Wn on right hip and indistinct brand like horseshoe and 8 combined on left shoulder. Samuel Briggs.

Yorkton, Assa.—Since June 23rd, 1901, calf, red, no brand. Mike Popoff, Novaslanka.

Lost.

Dunrea, Man.—One iron grey broncho gelding, three years old, white stripe on forehead, one hind foot white, branded on shoulder. G. C. Lloyd, 8, 6, 17.

Glenboro, Man.—Dark bay mare, weighing about 1,500 lbs., the left hind foot and leg a little swelled as if from being corked. Supposed to be stolen. \$5 reward. John P. Craig, 10, 8, 14.

Neepawa, Man.—On or about the first day of June, from 13, 13, 16, one gelding, two years old, short and blocky, color dark brown, white star on face and a little white on one hind foot, also a welt on the lower part of neck, caused by a wire cut a year ago. Information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded. William Ducklow.

Penhold, Alta.—Bay horse, branded T G on right shoulder, white stripe on face, balter on; one brown mare, branded S on left side of neck, also M on left shoulder. Chas. Evre.

Perley, Assa.—One dark bay mare, star on forehead, French appearance, weight 1,300 lbs., white on shoulder; one dark bay mare, star on forehead, Clyde appearance, weight 1,300 lbs., white narrow stripe on forehead, tender in front. J. Highfield, 12, 23, 3w2.

Whitewood, Assa.—Four horses and two young mares, branded A C on right hip. Any person giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. A. Cowan, 15, 14, 3, w2.

Whitewood, Assa.—Bay gelding, three years, left hind hock partly white, weight about 900 lbs., branded L (light) on left shoulder. Wintered two or three seasons two or three miles southwest of Whitewood, has been near Weed Lake once or twice. Anyone returning the same to the undersigned will receive \$10 reward. J. L. Lamont.

Winona, Man.—On 14th July, one heavy short mare, about ten years old, white on one hind foot and white spot on nose, weight about 1,200 lbs., sore on hack with tar on. Reward for recovery. J. R. McLean, 220 Selkirk St., Winnipeg.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Gainsboro	July 31.
Brandon	July 29-Aug 1.
Treherne	Aug. 5.
Indian Head	Aug. 5-6.
Neepawa	Aug. 5-6.
Melita	Aug. 5-6.
Moose Jaw	Aug. 6.
Scuris	Aug. 6-7.
Regina	Aug. 7-8.
Moosomin	Aug. 8.
Wapella	Aug. 9.
Fort Saskatchewan	Aug. 13-14.
Lacombe	Aug. 15-16.
Regina (Horticultural)	Aug. 21.
Ottawa	Aug. 22-30.
Manitoba Horticultural (W'peg)	Aug. 28-30.
Calgary	Sept. 1-4.
Minnesota (Hamline)	Sept. 1-6.
Maple Creek	Sept. 26-27.
Toronto	Sept. 1-13.
London	Sept. 12-20.
Salcoats	Sept. 30.
Pheasant Forks	Sept. 27.
Grenfell	Sept. 29-30.
Medicine Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Whitewood	Oct. 1.
Churchbridge	Oct. 2.
Cartwright	Oct. 2-3.
Innisfail	Oct. 3.
Pitcher Creek	Oct. 3.
Fairmede	Oct. 3.
Olds	Oct. 4.
Carlyle or Arcola	Oct. 6.
Lethbridge	Oct. 7-8.
Carnduff	Oct. 8.
Oak Lake	Oct. 10.
Kildonan and St Paul's	Oct. 7-8.
Springfield	Oct. 1-2.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Removing a Splint.

J. Davidson, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg: "I have a five-year-old horse that has a small splint, of a year's standing. It was supposed to have come from a knock, as it came on while in the stable. Can it be removed without producing a scer, if so, please give instructions."

Answer.—Rub in a little mercurial ointment (blue) once a day. If the skin becomes sore discontinue the application for a few days. This will often remove small splints when recent, but there is more difficulty with those of long standing.

Umbilical Hernia or Rupture of the Naval.

Subscriber, Conjuring Creek, Alta.: "I have a mare colt, two months old, ruptured in the navel. The lump in the skin is about the size of a hen's egg and the hole in the lining of the abdomen is about two inches long and about one inch wide. What is the best thing to do for it?"

Answer.—Do not attempt treatment until fly time is over. Then throw the colt down, turn him on his back and empty the sac of its contents by gentle kneading. The bowels will generally run back of themselves when the colt is on his back, but you must be sure they have done so. Then gather up the skin, etc., forming the sac into a hunch in your left hand and tie a good stout cord around it just as if you were tying the mouth of a bag of grain. The cord must be tight enough to stop the circulation. If it has done so the sac will in a few hours become cold and clammy. If it does not you must apply another cord tighter than the first. You can do this without removing the other. If properly done the sac will slough off in from ten to fourteen days.

Necrosis of Tongue.

Morris, Glenlyon, Man.: "I had two spring calves with a sore spot on the root of the tongue, which starts to rot, so that you can pick off pieces with your fingers. Then there start pimples on the edge of the tongue and they rot, too, till the tongue is all rotten. From the time the sore starts the calf has a white foam around its mouth. They refuse to eat and drink, get weak and die. The calves look well, eat and drink well before the disease starts. They get boiled flax seed in the milk, which is always fed sweet. The first calf that got sick did not get out on the grass, the second one was on the grass. For the first two calves I used carbolic acid in water, washing the sores often, also put pure carbolic acid on. I also used salt, saltpetre and alum in water to wash. Another calf about three weeks old acted sick, would not eat nor drink, was shivering as if cold all the time, the stable being cold and damp and then all the hair of its body and head came off, then got weak and died. I could see no sore on it that would cause the trouble."

Answer.—A very dangerous complaint and one that requires much skill in the treatment. It is doubtful if you could have cured the calves yourself even if you had been told how, as you would not have had the necessary instruments. The diseased parts should have been removed by either using a knife, or by scraping them away by a sharp spoon like instrument called a curette. After doing this the resulting sores would be swabbed with an antiseptic and dressed with finely powdered boracic acid.

Hernia in Colt.

W., Stonewall, Man.: "A yearling colt has always had a lump about as big as a goose egg at the navel, with a hole through the abdominal walls as large as a man's finger. The lump was mainly loose skin except for a small hard lump at the bottom of it. About a month ago I had him castrated by a V.S. and a few days afterwards the lump swelled up to the size of a man's two fists together and about as hard as a cow's udder when caked, and was a little sore, but not much. The V.S. thought, without coming to look at it, that it was an abscess, and told me to bathe it. It got a little smaller and softer, but did not look like an abscess, so he came to look at it, and told me not to do anything to it. It has suddenly swelled up again as big as ever. The colt eats and his howls are all right, he is a little brighter than he was at first, but has become thin. He was a fine colt before castration. There was no trouble with the scrotum or sheath after cas-

tration and no particular reason to suppose that the operation had anything to do with it. He was cast without much struggling, so I don't suppose anything was strained. I am giving him two feeds of chop a day since he has been bad."

Answer.—Unless urgent symptoms require immediate interference you had better leave the colt until fly time is over when he may be cured by the operation described in the answer to Subscriber, Conjuring Creek, in this issue.

Purpura Hemorrhagica.

Subscriber, Alta.: "I have a horse, nine years old, that started to swell at all four feet. It went up to the body, had a ridge across the kidneys, end of nose swelled very large. The swelling on inside of nose broke and discharged a large quantity of fresh blood, still continued to discharge a yellowish matter for six weeks, now discharges more from both nostrils. Horse is in good health apparently, fat and looks well. Can you tell me what ails the horse and how to treat him?"

Answer.—This disease with the long name is rather uncommon and therefore has no everyday name by which it is known to farmers and horsemen, but your horse has had an attack of it, and is lucky to have recovered as far as he has. The trouble with him now is a chronic catarrh of the nasal passages, the result of the disease. Give him twice a day a teaspoonful of fluid extract of Hydrastis Canadensis, and if he will allow it, blow a little iodoform up each nostril with an insufflator or powder gun.

A Couple of Dog Questions.

L. M. Watkins, Belmont, Man.: "1. I have a wolfhound, troubled with a cough, but just how to describe it I find very difficult. The throat, as far as I can see, is clear enough and healthy. A wheeziness is always present, but when a bad spell comes on there appears to be some obstruction which she wanted to cough up. The trouble causes a staring look about the eyes. Her coat and general condition is not bad. Could you tell what is the matter and if anything could be done for it? 2. What is the best way to cure a dog of worms?"

Answer.—1. The wheezing may be due to enlargement of some of the glands in the throat. Try the following prescription:—Iodide of potassium two drachms, fluid extract of gentian half an ounce, glycerine half an ounce, water to make a four ounce mixture. Give a teaspoonful twice a day.

2. For round worms give santolin, dose one to five grains, followed by castor oil. For tapeworm give areca nut; dose two grains for each pound of the dog's weight. Always starve the dog first or you may fail to dislodge the worms.

Bleeding at Nose.

Subscriber, Tantallon, Assa.: "A four-year-old Clydesdale gelding took distemper badly this spring, had a bad cough, very little discharge at the nose. Cough entirely disappeared in a few weeks. Since then on several occasions bleeding from the nose (the right nostril) has ensued. Once it continued for seven or eight hours; apparently suffers no discomfort and is in good spirits; coat is good and of healthy appearance. Two lumps, both on the right side of horse, about the size of a small hen's egg, one lump is just below the shoulder joint and has not yet developed, the other on the hind leg on the outside of the hock. No lameness. What causes the bleeding from the nose and how can I stop it? From what do the lumps come and do they signify any complications? Are the symptoms and ailments liable to recur from time to time? I am dosing a few times a week with sulphate of soda."

Answer.—This horse has not entirely got rid of the poisonous germs (toxins) of the distemper which he was suffering from some time ago. The bleeding is caused by the giving way of some small blood vessels in the nose weakened by the previous attack. The abscesses are the effort of nature to throw out the toxins. You should feed the horse well to support his strength and give him twice a day one and a half drachms of calcium sulphide. If another attack of bleeding should come on give one ounce of fluid extract of ergot, and repeat the dose in half an hour if the bleeding continues.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory. 18

Manitoba Marble

and

Granite Works.

Carload of first-class marble just received. Orders placed with us before the August will get special discount. All kinds of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones made.

WHEELDON & SONS, Cor. Notre Dame and Albert Streets, WINNIPEG, MAN.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

Lump Jaw Cured With Ease.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE has been on the market for years. It has been used by nearly every prominent stockman on the continent. A careful record shows that it does not fail once in a hundred times in the severest cases.

We Have a Thousand Such Reports:

Kinsley, Neb., May 24, 1901.—We sent to you some time ago for your Lump Jaw Cure. One application made a complete cure. The lump had been on over a year. G. W. SMITH.

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FISTULA
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CURED
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Continuous tests for two years prove that Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure cannot fail. Easy to use, prompt in results; cures in half the ordinary time. Simple, humane, scientific; guaranteed.
Write for circular today.

One 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure will remove any ordinary spavin, curb, ringbone, etc.

Cerro Gordo, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.—I applied the liquid as directed, and one application has removed the spavin. It is wonderful how it takes hold so soon. L. Mellinger.

We have some important information for you—FREE.

It is worth while to write us today for circulars describing the above remedies. Mention this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., Toronto, Ont.

To Farmers and Stockmen \$175 in Gold

For years farmers and stockmen have been sending their cream to the creameries, and, as a consequence, calves have suffered. Our Carnefac Stock Food makes an excellent substitute for the cream, and to encourage the use of it, we offer

Three Prizes at Winnipeg Fair in 1903

The prizes are as follows:

First—For the Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food.....\$100 in Gold
Second—For the Second Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food.....\$50 in Gold
Third—For the Third Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food.....\$25 in Gold

Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman.

The lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition, to show that Carnefac Stock Food has been used.

Carnefac has proven a decided success, bringing into condition and fattening where other foods fail. Send for leaflet, giving the views of veterinarians as to the merits of Carnefac. They all speak highly of it.

Put up in 1½, 3 and 6½ pound packages, and 25 pound pails.

Sold at 25c., 50c. and \$1 per package, and \$3.50 per pail.

W. G. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer,

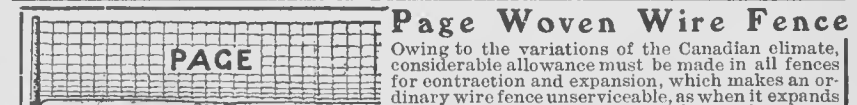
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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Needed on Sea, Farm and Ranch. Made by the largest manufacturer in Europe, measures nearly 3 ft. when open, is fitted with powerful lenses scientifically ground and adjusted, has brass bound tubes, and is provided at both ends with brass dust caps. It brings to view objects miles away with astonishing clearness. Read what Customers say:—Blackston, Ont., Nov. 4th, 1901. "I received the 99c. Telescope all right. It is a dandy. I would not take three times what I paid for it, if I could not get another one like it." ALVA FROOD, Moncton, N.B., Jan. 29th, 1902. "I am very much pleased with the Telescope." DANIEL H. MATTHEWS, GUILDFORD, B.C., March 3rd, 1902. "It brings objects miles away very near to me." BEATRICE GIBSON. Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Special Introductory Price, only 99c. postpaid. A grand bargain. Don't miss it. The Mail Order Supply Co., Box 305, Toronto.



The continuous coil of this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Protection of Married Women.

Subscriber, Napinka, Man.: "1. A man who has been married five years and become the father of three children, sells all his property, and after providing for the necessities of his wife and family until all his business is settled, deserted them, leaving his wife nothing with which to maintain herself and family. What can be done to make him provide for his wife and children? 2. If the law allows a husband to own and entirely control the property, and he chooses to desert, what provision do they make for the deserted ones?"

Answer.—A married woman can apply to the court for an order to compel the father to support, maintain and educate his infant children. We cannot give any further opinion with the scanty information before us.

Farm Hands.

J. Hillis, N.W.T.: "1. If no special agreement be made, are not hired men upon farms required to do the necessary chores outside of field labor? 2. If an employee refuses to do milking every Sunday evening, he having the remainder of the day at his disposal, what recourse has the farmer?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Suit for damages for breach of contract, or dismissal.

Boiler Inspection.

C. C. W., South Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Can a boiler inspector for the N. W. T. inspect without the use of water or steam; and what are his fees, if any?"

Answer.—Boilers are inspected under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. Once a year at least all boilers within district of inspector are subject to an hydrostatic test. The Government fixes the inspector's fees.

Testing Grain Weigher.

Subscriber, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Can a Territorial thresherman who has an automatic weigher on his machine, have it tested by inspector of weights and measures and thus save abandoning it?"

Answer.—There is only one legal automatic grain weigher, manufactured by the Globe Machine Company, of Winnipeg. It has been recently accepted by the Department of Inland Revenue, but has not yet been placed in the market. It would, therefore, follow that unless the weigher has been accepted by the Department there can be no test made.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"

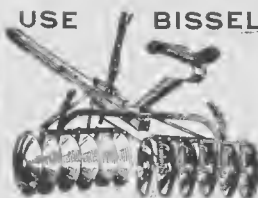
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ONE POUND CAN 25¢

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on tough sod land, or for summer fallowing or in making a seed bed under any conditions. Full particulars free by mail. Large sizes built

for North-West farmers.

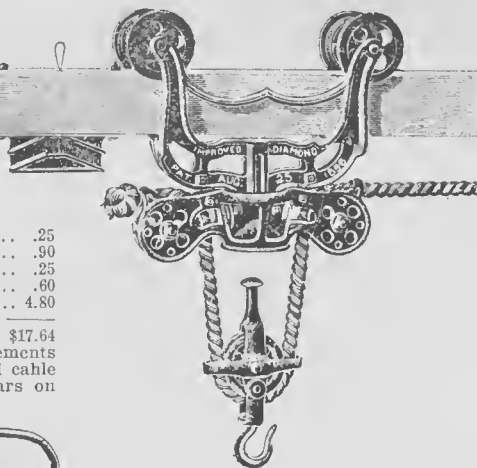
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Hay Carriers and Hay Forks at less than wholesale prices. We give you an example of our No. 3 outfit, which we sell for \$17.64, it is composed as follows:—

1 improved car stop-block and pulley	.. \$4.00
1 best harpoon fork	.. 2.75
12 rafter brackets	.. .80
12 track bolts, jointed	.. 1.44
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4 wrought iron pulley screw hooks	.. .35
1 doz. 4 1/2 inch bolts for track	.. .25
1 snatch block pulley	.. .90
1 rope hitch	.. .25
60 feet best trip rope	.. .60
120 feet horse-power rope, 1 inch	.. 4.80



We keep all kinds of Haymaking Implements and Outfits, for both wood, rail and cable track carriers; will send all particulars on application.



Bicycles, \$10.00. — We have made another large purchase of second-hand wheels. We may say, these wheels, if anything, are better than the previous lot purchased by us.

During the last two months we have sold hundreds of wheels all over the Dominion, and in a great many instances orders were repeated and from the same districts, to show you how our bargains in wheels were appreciated. These Bicycles are actually worth \$20.00 each, they are all up-to-date, everything is in perfect order, hearings the best that can be procured, wheels all freshly enamelled before being sent out, and with each wheel we send a full kit of tools and tool bag.

They are nicely crated for shipment, for which we make no charge. We have wheels for both ladies and gentlemen.

WILKINS & CO., 166-168 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.

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To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bed-times, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame-back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request I send in plain sealed envelope my

TWO FREE BOOKS

One for weak men only. The other treats of Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders etc., (both sexes), and how my Herculex Belt cures such. Symptom blanks free for those wishing my personal advice. Established 30 years. The highest development in electro-curative appliances. Remember absolutely free trial.



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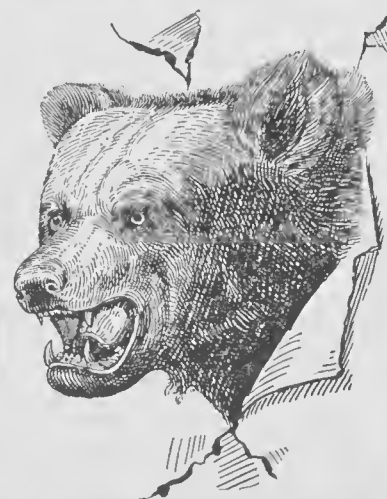
Don't Forget the Dates of
Western Manitoba's Big Fair
AT BRANDON
July 29 to August 1, 1902.
The Great Fair of the West.

Fine Exhibits

Exciting Races

Startling Acts

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.





Cream Separators.

Some time ago the country was thoroughly canvassed by agents for dilution cream separators. They would have been more properly called delusion separators. No sooner are these shown to be a useless article than another style of so-called "cream separator" is placed before the farmers. Instead of the water being put into the milk, as in the dilution ones, the new style has a jacket for water around a centre part for holding the milk. It is provided with a glass covered space in order that the cream might be seen and a faucet for drawing off the contents. These cans are not so bad as the dilution scheme ones in that the milk is not spoiled by diluting it with water, still they can never give as good results as the common 8 in. shot gun can, set in a proper tank of ice water. This has been proven, time and again, by one and another experimenter since Professor Fjord, of Denmark, pointed it out in 1870.

There are three good reasons why these so-called cream separators should be let alone by farmers. First, because as usually constructed there is not sufficient room for a large enough body of water to properly cool the milk in the centre receptacle. Hence all the cream cannot be taken off the milk. Second. Such a can is not nearly so easily cleaned, and kept clean, as a shot gun pail, and should be condemned on that account alone. Third. They are usually made of a poor quality of tin and will not last.

There is no law to prevent any man calling a shot gun pail a "cream separator" if he wants to, but when he tries to sell such a thing as a cream separator farmers should beware of his smooth talk. Shot gun pails and a water tank come much cheaper, besides giving better satisfaction.

The whole object in calling such substitutes cream separators is to trade on the credulity of ignorant people who know that a genuine centrifugal cream separator costs from \$65 to \$125 and who may be tempted or fooled into a belief that they are getting a bargain when they are offered a "separator" for \$10 or \$15. The amount of money invested in these "delusion" separators would reach an astonishing figure could it be made known. Our advice is to leave them alone.

About Shipping Butter.

The Dominion Government keeps an inspector at Montreal to watch the outgoing lots of butter and cheese, in order to see the condition it is in and to learn what mistakes are being made by shippers. He reports that there is a great variation in the condition in which butter arrives at Montreal. Even in the same car, when made up of different shipments, some lots are quite soft and have a temperature as high as 64 degrees. While the Government are providing refrigerator cars, the temperature of these cars is not such as to chill butter that has been warmed up; but merely to keep the car cool. A temperature of 50 degrees in the cars will do nicely for shipping and if the butter is thoroughly cold when it is shipped it will come out all right, some shipments having reached Montreal with a temperature of 48 degrees. Much of the success in shipping butter depends on the butter maker at the creamery. If he has a proper storage chamber, keeps his butter down to 36 to 38 degrees and gets it into the car without being heated up, it will carry all right. If kept in poor storage and gets heated up on the way to the station, or standing on the plat-

form waiting for the car, it will not arrive at its destination in good condition. Waterproof covers should always be used to cover the tubs or boxes of butter on the way to the station and while on the station platform. A temperature of 64 degrees in the car means that the butter may reach Montreal all right, but will be sure to be "off flavor" when it reaches the other side of the Atlantic.

The Right Kind of Milking Pail and Strainer.

Mr. Barr, the very capable dairy instructor for Lambton County, Ont., in a recent talk, said:—"Never milk in a wooden or galvanized iron pail. The seams in a galvanized iron pail are hardly ever soldered, and so, like a wooden pail, it is hard to keep clean. A bright tin pail is easily kept clean, and you can see when it is clean."

"Strain carefully after milking. If hairs are left in the night's milk, and these are churned up in the milk all the way to the factory, you can readily see what the effect must be. Nothing is better as a strainer than two-ply cheesecloth, provided it is kept clean. But if it is not kept clean, then a fine wire screen is much better. In cleaning wash rags at Black Creek cheese factory I used to boil them for half an hour in washing soda, and that is what you should do with your straining cloths. Nothing makes them so nice and sweet as boiling in washing soda."

Acidity of Cream.

The amount of acid in cream is not always indicated by the degree of thickness of the milk it contains. Milk may be thick and contain but little acid. As a rule it is best to churn cream at the point of pleasant acidity to the taste, without regard to thickness of the milk in it, says J. Gould in Ohio Farmer. Now that testing discs for ascertaining the acidity of cream can be had, so at the cost of a cent three or four churnings of cream can be tested without guessing, it is the better way to get a trial sample of tablets and try the cream, and make no mistake; but with a small dairy, if a "starter" is used, and the churning is done at the stage of pleasant acid taste, one cannot go very far wrong. If starters were used and churnings were done when they should be, and salt used in the washing water of butter, there would be an immense gain in the quality of our dairy butter.

The indications in Ontario are that the make of cheese will be much larger than last year.

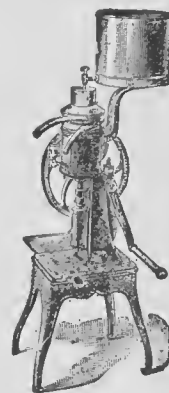
The Barnardo creamery has had to withdraw their cream gathering teams owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Professor Robertson has made arrangements with the C. P. R. and G. T. R. for refrigerator cars for butter going to Montreal for export. He has recently secured the same privilege for export cheese. The Government only pays the cost of icing these cars, the shippers paying the freight. This privilege is only for cars with a bill of lading to Montreal.

—Some time ago we called attention to the foolish policy Ontario cheese dealers were following in shipping green cheese to the Old Country because the demand was exceedingly good. Such a policy was bound to work against the best interests of the industry sooner or later. The dealers have been the main parties to blame for this, and now that complaint has been formally made from Bristol that the unripe condition of the cheese received will injure the trade the Montreal Produce Association has decided to look into the matter. What a farce! The chances are that it was members of this association who begged the cheese makers to sell their cheese when two days old for shipment.

Dairy Success

Depends largely on the knowledge a person has of handling milk and cream, but without modern machinery perfect success cannot be obtained. With a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR any dairyman is assured of having the very best creaming apparatus in existence, both as to clean skimming and durability, which are the vital and all important points to be considered in a Separator.



VALUABLE BOOKLET—"THE SOURCE OF GOOD BUTTER"—tells all the various requirements necessary to make dairying profitable, mailed free on receipt of your name and address on a post card.

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Office, Stores and Shops,
248 McDERMOTT AVE.,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

The warm weather of summer will make many a dairy maid wish for a good store of ice and a cool dairy room. Now is the time to plan for both.

When flax is cut soon after the bloom and cured as hay, it makes a valuable fodder, rich in protein. Flax straw is richer in protein than either wheat, oat or barley straw.

The stations started in Ontario for curing cheese at low temperatures are working most satisfactorily. It is too early yet to decide as to the ultimate success of the plan.

A cow is the last creature one would expect to see with earrings, yet every cow in Belgium has got to wear them. The director-general of agriculture has issued a regulation that all animals of the bovine species are to wear earrings as soon as they have attained the age of three months. This is a hygienic measure, intended to prevent the introduction into Belgium of animals suffering from tuberculosis. Breeders are to be obliged to keep an exact account of all animals raised by them, and the ring (on which is engraved a number) is fastened in the animal's ear for the purpose of preventing—or helping to prevent—the substitution of one animal for another.

One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologist as the "sacred running ox." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding 30 inches in height. In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across country with light loads; and it is said that they are capable of covering sixty or seventy miles a day. They keep up a constant swinging trot or run, and have been known to travel 100 miles in a day and night without either food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of miniature cattle. They have been known in the Island of Ceylon and other Buddhist countries for more than a thousand years.

It has taken many years and many generations of cows to produce the special dairy cow. One cross on another breed may undo all the work and care of years. Don't work backward.

During the month ending June 30th the Innisfail creamery received 15,398.5 inches of cream, from which were manufactured 16,440 pounds of butter. But for the wretched condition of the roads the product would have been much larger.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Greatest Step Ever Made in Advanced Cream Separator Construction.
If cost more, are worth double, for they produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully 6 per cent interest on whole first cost of machine.
We Absolutely Warrant It and Give Free Trial to Prove It.
Also very light running, a 600 lb. machine turning easier than other 300 lb machines. No disks to bother with and get out of order. No complications.
If you want to know about all different separators, send us for a copy of "The Separator," containing an expert opinion on them, together with Free Catalog No. 128.
Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
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The REID Hand Separator

gets from every milking the greatest quantity of cream available for churning; makes more and better butter possible. It is the only perfect hand Separator. Runs lightest, lasts longest. Sent anywhere on 10 days free trial. Send for our new catalogue and revised price list.

A. H. REID
30th and Market St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.



Sent anywhere on 10 Days' Free Trial

SUMMER FAIRS.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The annual exhibition, opened this year by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Daniel H. McMillan, goes on record as being the largest and most successful in the history of the association. The first day is always devoted to school children and the attendance reached that day was the largest yet and a good starter for the week. The special excursions from all directions brought in large crowds and on citizens' day, Wednesday, the grounds were uncomfortably crowded, it being estimated that fully 40,000 people were there, while the total paid attendance during the week is placed at about 104,000. This is greatly in advance of other years and the management hope will leave sufficient surplus to more than meet the increased expenditure which the attractions cost this year. While The Farmer deprecates the presence of this Midway, with its many side shows, because it tends to lead away from the true objects of an agricultural show, yet it cannot help acknowledging the high quality of the attractions put on by the Jubour Co. It was unfortunate that the high bicycle diver could not always perform his nifty feat owing to high winds. The loop the loop man was hurt on his first attempt to perform the wonderful feat, so that no one saw this completed. The big free-for-all failed to come off because a protest was entered by Mr. Carson that Tom Ogden and Harold H. were owned and trained in the same stable ten days before the race. The owner of Harold H. refused to sign the necessary declaration of ownership required in such cases, so the race was called off. When this was made known there was a howl of indignation, and to please the biggest crowd ever gathered on the grand stand, an impromptu race was run off, and Harold H. gave an exhibition race paced by a running horse. He made the mile in 2.09½, breaking Tom Ogden's record by ¾ seconds. The exhibit of horses

pare with one another, the implements he needs in his work, as at an exhibition where the different makers show their wares side by side. In this connection it may be well to call attention to the need of extending the grounds on the south side so as to give more room for implement men. This display in the main building is a great improvement over the stereotyped form it had assumed and the re-arrangement was very favorably commented upon. On the whole the exhibition has been a great success and 1902 marks a decided step in advances for the Winnipeg Industrial.

HORSES.

The show of horses is distinctly in advance of previous years at the Winnipeg Industrial, both in numbers and quality. This is most marked in the heavy breeds, the Clydesdales being especially well represented. Some new exhibitors were present to try conclusions against the champions of former years, and succeeded in getting their share of the honors. The heavy ring was presided over by A. C. Charlton, of Dunckle, Ont., a well-known and experienced judge in these classes, while Dr. Quinn, of Brampton, Ont., who has previously officiated at Winnipeg, made the awards in the light horse ring. Their decisions were very generally approved.

CLYDESDALES.

The chief interest centred in the four-year-old and over stallion class, in which a large field of horses held the attention of judge and spectators for some time. The champion of last year was there, Rosemount, in grand fettle; a horse of great bone and substance and well topped. He did not catch the judge's eye, however, and was unplaced. Hon. Thos. Greenway's horse, King of the Clydes, was awarded first place, and later won the championship from Dr. Henderson's Jerviswood. King of the Clydes is certainly a grand horse, massive in the top part and especially good in the quarters and hocks, but in front is rather short and straight in the pasterns.

that took second as a two-year-old in Chicago, and Mansfield, owned by Isaac Betly, Brandon, a colt with good looks, bone and feather.

The two-year-olds were headed by McGregor of the Glen, not a large colt, but smooth and blocky, a good draft type. His owner, Tully Elder, of Brandon, is also the breeder of this colt and the second prize three-year-old, a good showing for Manitoba. Second went to Glen Morris, owned by A. J. Moore, Swan Lake, a well grown colt but not as smooth or as well brought out as might be. This colt was first at the Ottawa show last year. Third was taken by D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, with Sandy McGregor, a good colt with much substance.

In yearling stallions, Wm. Henderson, of Brandon won an easy first from W. Postlethwaite, the former colt an extra good one, and almost too well finished for his age, while the latter was a trifle light though a good showy colt.

Brood Mares.—Hon. T. Greenway carried off another first with Boydston Lass 7th, a splendid individual of strong Clyde type. Tully Elder second with Nancy McGregor, the dam of his prize winning colts, an excellent mare with good action. This trio also won first in the class for mare and two of her progeny. John Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, getting second with a two-year-old foal of very good stamp from his mare, Lady Granite. Stephen Benson won third with Princess Sonia, a good useful mare, and her progeny.

Three-year-old Filly.—An extra good class of seven. A. & G. Mutch won first and third with Charming Star and Charming Lassie, two sweet fillies by Lord Charming. The former something extra, in size, smoothness and Clyde character. Second prize went to Carruth & Brown, of Portage la Prairie, for Chantress, a recent importation and a good one. It is said she was a winner in the old country. Her quality is excellent and she is very neat. Several other good ones were shown.

Two-year-old fillies were also a good class, six coming out. First went to Carruth & Brown for a brown filly of grand quality and with a splendid chest; second to J. G. Washington for a filly that shows much quality and neatness; and third to a well grown filly owned by John Wishart. In yearling fillies only two came out. J. B.

reached. D. T. Wilson, of Asessippi, took first in both the brood mare classes with Daisy, a nice, smooth draft mare that has won here before. Geo. Cartwright second with a good useful style of mare that could have carried more flesh with advantage. Mr. Wilson also showed two excellent two-year-old fillies and a couple of yearlings, all well fitted and well shown.

The heavy draft teams were an exceedingly good lot, all well matched and even in quality. Mr. Thompson's team of pure bred Clydes, full sisters, already described, won first. John Stott, of Brandon, got second with an exceptionally fine team that have already helped him to win honors for their owner in many a plowing match. Third prize went to a splendid showy team of geldings, said to have won second in the Toronto showing last year, owned and exhibited by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Mention may also be made of a good team shown by Andrew Hargerty, of Moose Jaw, but unplaced.

Teams suitable for farm purposes were not so numerous nor so good. Mr. Wilson took first with a team of good acting geldings by Golden Hero, with Albert Lawson second.

John Stott was also successful in landing the diploma for mare, any age, with one of the team previously shown.

Golden Hero and his family again won the prize for stallion and three of his get—get foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C. This horse has won in this class for several years and is certainly siring a good class of horse.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Mr. Wilson was also a prominent exhibitor in this class, taking several prizes. His exhibits were all well brought out. First and second in the brood mare class went to his mares, Gentle and Pride. The former has won first in this class for eleven years and is still fresh and clean legged.

An extra good three-year-old filly shown by John Stott captured first in her class and also the sweepstakes for the best mare or gelding in the class. This exhibitor also showed a good two-year-old and yearling, getting two firsts. The other two in the two-year-old class are also deserving of mention as very promising youngsters. They were shown by R. S. Preston, of Pilot Mound, and Geo. Cartwright, of Russell, winning second and third respectively.

These teams of general purpose horses were rather a mixed lot of very different types. It is a very difficult task for a judge to award the prizes in such a class, as the type is left so much to the discretion of the individual. Some fancy the lighter style of agricultural horse, while others adopt the heavy type of carriage class. An excellent team of this latter type was shown by J. A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg. They were probably worth more than both the other teams put together, but were put third to teams of the other stamp. The judge was probably quite right in this, as their bob tails would be of little use to them in the hay field. Henry Boyle's team that took first, are handsome bays of good, useful type, the second team, Jno. McLean's, of Pilot Mound, are somewhat heavier and more decidedly of the farm type.

STANDARD BREDS.

Several excellent sires of this breed came out when the four-year-old stallion class was called. Bryson, the winner, owned by C. W. Speers, of Griswold, is a very handsome dark seal brown, with excellent legs and feet and much quality. That grand old favorite, Sharper, owned by J. Benson, of Winnipeg, was placed second, a horse too well-known to require comment, but that he is as fresh as ever in spite of his years. Third prize went to College Chum, owned by Robert Park, of Wawanesa, a pacing horse of some quality but wanting more substance for a good sire. Others deserving of mention are Damo, owned by Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, a handsome horse, with much action, Geers, a son of the well-known and favorite mare, Ione, and Sifton, a beautiful young horse sired by Bryson, and very likes him.

ROADSTERS.

In the breeding classes a good clean mare was shown by Wm. Shaw, of Winnipeg, her colt, by Touchet, a cracking good one, also taking first. R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, showed a beautiful two-year-old filly by a Thoroughbred sire, and A. D. Gamley, of Brandon, took second and third in the same class with a filly and gelding by a standard bred, Mitchell Boy, both remarkably good colts and well fitted. Mention must also be made of Mr. Preston's entry, a very promising colt. Dr. O'Brien, of Dominion City, won a red ticket with a very sweet yearling filly that shows every indication of making a good roadster. F. G. Hogle's filly took second, a natural pacer, sired by Pathmont, and L. Nelles won third with a pretty chestnut colt by Geera.

Pairs in harness brought out a well contested class in which first went to an exceedingly well matched pair of blacks with plenty of style, shown by T. B. MacDonald, of Griswold. Second went to Thos. Scott, of Atwell, for a bay team of much merit, and third was awarded to a pair of four-year-old colts shown by Henry Boyle, of Thornhill, a well matched and stylish team, but needing more handling. Other teams deserving mention were shown by Geo. Moffatt, of Souris, a very good moving team, but not well matched, and McKay Bros., a good team, but a little uneven.

The singles roadsters were as usual a numerous class. Dr. Hinman showed the winner, an extremely handsome black horse with any amount of style and go. He outclassed the rest. Second prize went to a chestnut shown by W. R. Stewart, of Macleod, a very fair mover, and third to Gregg Barrett, of Carberry. Other good ones were shown by J. A. Mitchell, whose beautiful little mare, Gleam, has frequently carried off the honors in this class, and N. J. Breen, whose filly by George S. was also admired.



JUDGING HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL, 1902.

was the best ever seen at Winnipeg. This was rather to be expected owing to the large number of horses brought into the province. Shorthorn cattle were the equal of last year. Galloways much better, but Herefords and Polled Angus were fewer in number. Sheep were not so good, but hogs were away up, there being the finest exhibit of them yet seen here. The stock parades were good, though the first day there was not a large turnout owing to the great heat.

The provision made for cattle judging rings proved a great boon to cattle men and visitors, as the seats around this ring made it so that all could sit and comfortably watch the judging. That they were appreciated is exemplified by the fact that they were well filled continuously during the judging. The first two days of judging were extremely hot and favorable comment was made from all sides on the innovation. The only objection raised was that it was too far away from the cattle barns and made it heavy work for exhibitors getting out stock and caused long delays between rings. A ring nearer the barns should be erected next year. So popular was the covered ring that the horsemen who had to endure two days' very hot sun in showing their horses want a covered judging ring erected for them another year.

The exhibit in the dairy building was the best seen in some years, the showing of creamery butter and cheese being large. Dairy butter was not as large as last year. The butter making competition was again a great drawing card. Many were the expressions of disapproval made by farmers when they found that there was no exhibit of dairy machinery and that the space was taken by other exhibits. The omission to exhibit was a serious mistake on the part of the implement men are now realizing that their action in agreeing to stay out for five years was not a sound one. New firms are pushing for farmers' trade in the West and are showing, especially American firms. Then the fact that a part of the implement building was used for a covered live stock judging ring has, somehow, made the implement men want that space. We hope they will fill it next year, as there is no place a farmer can see to so good advantage, and com-

His bone and feather are good and although not as good a mover as might be desired, was well worthy of the award. Last year he won first at the Toronto Spring Horse Show.

Second prize went to Golden Hero, owned by Geo. Cartwright, of Russell, a horse that has been seen in the Winnipeg show ring too often to require description. He is a little down in condition, but holds his smoothness well. Third was awarded Prince Stanley, a big four-year-old owned by A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa. A handsome horse of excellent breeding, being out of a mare that was placed second to the champion (her own dam) at the World's Fair. Both this horse and Golden Hero were imported by John A. Turner, of Balgrogan Stud Farm, Calgary, Alberta. A very good sort of horse was shown by J. B. Thompson, of Hamiota, Prince Leopold, a son of the well-known Cedric. He is a horse of great quality, bone and substance, and would have taken a higher place if he could keep himself more together when walking. This is perhaps due to an injury to the muscles of his forearm, received when young, and should not affect his qualities as a sire. D. Ross, of Cypress River, showed a good smooth horse, Prince Charles, rather better in front than behind, where his action might be improved, but a useful stamp of horse.

The three-year-olds were a good class, seven coming out. Dr. Henderson's Jerviswood was easily first, a beautiful colt of the true draft type and Clyde character, excellent legs and feet, and well put together. It is hard to find fault with him, but he travels a little wide behind. This is a defect he may get over as he grows older, and next year it will take a good horse to beat him for the championship. Tully Elder won second with Wales McGregor, a good colt of his own raising by Prince of Wales. He is a colt of good bone and feather and has good action. He also won first in class for Manitoba breds. Third prize was awarded Baron Henry, owned by Philip Anderson, a smooth well coupled colt, well set up, but might move better. Several good colts were unplaced, Prime Minister, owned by Cornellua Martin, of Wascana, a showy brown colt with good underpinning, Stobcross, owned by John M. Webster, of Cartwright, a handsome colt

Thompson won first with a very handsome filly by Burnbrae, second going to Carruth & Brown for a blocky filly of good promise but a little out of condition.

In foals three very good youngsters appeared, first going to Mr. Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, second to Tully Elder and third to Stephen Benson, Neepawa.

J. B. Thompson won a well deserved diploma from a field of eight with Princess Royal, a massive, big boned mare of heavy draft type, the daughter of his well-known mare, Lady Almondale. His other mare, Lady Roberta, a full sister, coming second. These two composed the team that, later, won the prize for heavy draft, and the former ones took first for mare foaled in Manitoba or N.W.T.

SHIRES.

Four good horses were shown in the class for stallions four years old or over, a great improvement over former years, and probably owing to the stimulus imparted by the gold medals offered by the Shire Horse Association. They were all good horses that should be useful in any farming community. First prize went to Willcott Thumper, a massive, big bodied, large boned horse with fairly good action. He is owned by John Armstrong, of Pilot Mound, and gets the gold medal. Second prize went to a neat, tidy, smooth colt, Netby Duke, owned by James Muir, Macgregor. This is a very attractive colt and should really have been in the three-year-old class, but that being born in December, he was, under the rules, called a yearling when a month old and is now nominally four, although really only three. Third prize went to Chevin Victor Chief, owned by Reid & Weightman, of West Hall, Man., a well topped black horse, a little out of feather. The same owners also took first in the three-year-old stallion class with a very promising, smooth bay colt, Dawamere Prince. Rising Sun, a big, massive brown horse, with great bone, was shown by J. W. McLaughlin, of High River, but failed to get a place.

An excellent three-year-old filly, with lots of quality, was shown by F. J. Stott, of Brandon, and took first in her class.

DRAFT HORSES.

Not so much competition was noticed in this class until the harness sections were

CARRIAGE HORSES.

The only stallion shown in this class was a German Coacher shown by the Thornhill Horse Co., of Thornhill, Man., a very good horse of his class, plenty of bone and substance and a good mover. Geo. Moffatt showed a good brood mare of excellent type which had unfortunately lost her colt by accident. She was well worthy of the award, but the prize was withheld, pending the decision of the committee, as a brood mare must have a foal at foot. Some good three-year-olds were shown, notably a black filly by a French Coacher, shown by Byard Hill, of Morden, that took first prize. Second and third went to Messrs. Hamilton, of Neepawa, and Wishart, of Portage la Prairie. John Stott had a very good young thing in this section that should have been in the general purpose class. Only one two-year-old was shown, a chestnut filly of good quality by Geere, shown by L. Nelles, of Brandon, who also won first in the yearling class with another handsome filly by Geers.

Two pairs in harness were a large and good class. Chas. Cuthbert's team had to be sent out of this ring, as on measuring them one was found under the limit of 16 hands. In future it might be as well not to limit the height to 16 hands, as some excellent carriage horses may be just below the standard, as in this case. The matter might be left to the discretion of the judge, who should know what is a carriage horse. First prize went to a very stylish toppy team of Hackneys shown by J. A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, second a well matched, stylish team of bays that took first at Portage, owned by Wm. Wilton, of High Bluff. D. Fraser & Sons took

a little down in condition but true to type, a nice, smooth three-year-old bay filly, a yearling filly of great promise and a nice chestnut foal. Wishart showed a handsome bay yearling filly, not a true Hackney type, but a good filly for all that.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Dermot, owned by the Portage la Prairie Syndicate, a very handsome chestnut with much substance and good style, was placed first. We hear the award is protested on the ground that he has not proved a foal getter and the premium is withheld until the owners furnish proof that he is. Second prize went to Hard Lines, Mr. Power's good old horse, now showing some signs of age, but still fresh as paint; third to Wm. Goggin's King Kalmar. H. Husband won in the brood mare class with Panza Marie, an excellent matron, formerly well known on the race track, second to Wm. Goggin's mare, The Witch. A lovely yearling filly out of Nora Howard by Davidson, was shown by J. A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg. She is well grown and of great promise.

SADDLE HORSES.

The stallion class for saddle and remount purposes brought out three Thoroughbreds, N. Boyd's Golden Lake, a horse of substance and size, winning first, C. Tudge, of Wapella, getting second with Ssmorrostro, a good stamp of horse for the purpose, while Reviera, more of the race horse type, was placed third. An excellent saddle type in the three-year-old class was shown by D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, a dark grey got by Disturbance. Josiah Hunter, of Atwell, won in the two-year-old class with a nice bay colt

though many different types were there which by rights should not have competed against each other. W. L. Puxley, of Winnipeg, won first with a big pony of very useful type and good action. Stanley Mann, of Winnipeg, had a very sweet little pony in this class, but did not get anything. O. W. Bailey, of High Bluff, won an easy first with a pretty little pair in the under 12 hands class, and Garry Peebles won in the saddle class with Trixie.

CATTLE.

Last year breeders were very proud of the number and quality of the cattle exhibit and they have every occasion to be equally as proud of the showing this year. Though not quite so many animals were present, the average quality was a notch or two higher than last year. This is only natural. Those who will not put their animals in show form cannot expect to win the leading prizes. Manitoba is putting up a good show of cattle, but we naturally look for some improvement every year and in a few years we will have a show of cattle second to none in the Dominion. Prof. Curtiss, Director of the Iowa Experiment Station, was judge of the beef breeds other than Shorthorns, and spoke admiringly of the cattle exhibit, pointing out that it was a most hopeful sign for successful future work when such a showing could be made so early in the history of the country. It simply means that besides being famous for big wheat crops Manitoba will also be known as the home of the best cattle. The Shorthorns were judged by John Miller, of Brougham, Ont., who was most careful in all his work. We fancy, however, that he

ing the C. P. R. specials, animals from the Greenway herd won 17 first, 12 second, 4 third and 5 fourth prizes. J. G. Barron, Carberry, had forward 20 head, fully three-fourths of which were of his own breeding and possessing those heavy fleshing qualities that have made his cattle famous. He put up a good fight again this year and secured a fair share of awards.

J. G. Washington, Nings; Jss. Bray, Loughburn; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; Wm. Ryan, Nings; J. Graham, Carberry, R. McLennan, Holmfield; Walter James, Rosser; H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch; and Bennie Broe, Castleberry; all brought out nice bunches of cattle which were a credit to them. In this connection the six head shown by R. McLennan deserve more than passing mention. They consisted of his imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell, and five of his get all bred by their owner. Each animal won a prize and they captured two herd prizes. The fine bloom and finish of these animals speak volumes for Mr. McLennan.

We missed several exhibitors usually present with a nice bunch of cattle; A. Graham, who was director in charge of the cattle, did not show; D. Allison, Roland; Alex. Morrieon, Carman; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; J. A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie; Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, and others. The various sections were more evenly filled this year than in several past years.

The opening ring of Shorthorns brought out three capital animals: Topsman's Duke, a son of the famous Topsman upheld the banner for J. G. Barron, Carberry. He carried even a heavier covering of flesh than he did last year and was in fine bloom. He has



JUDGING AGED SHORTHORN COWS, IN THE COVERED RING, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL, 1902.

third with a pair of dark greys got by their famous old horse Disturbance, an extra good pair, but needing a little more style. J. J. Moorhead, of Manitou, showed a good team of hays, full sisters, bred by this exhibitor, that deserve mention. The single carriage class brought out five, but most of them were rather of roadster than carriage type. First and second went to individuals from the winning pairs just shown, while third went to one of Mr. Moorhead's.

HACKNEYS.

Two aged class of stallions had four entries of rather mixed merit. First went to J. R. Thompson, of Calgary, for Blackfoot, a very handsome Robin Adair colt, four years old, whose photo appeared in this June 20th issue of The Farmer. He has an exceeding good shoulder and heart, but wants a little more bread basket. The long journey from Calgary (he was seven days on the train) probably gave him a tucked up appearance. He has very good knee action, but might be better behind and is still awkward and coltish in this show ring. Second prize went to A. J. Moore, of Swan Lake, for Carbine II., by Cadet, a horse of good size and well built, but faulty in his front action. Third prize went to False Hair, owned by R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, an old horse now, showing several signs of wear, but still feeling fresh and able to show them all the proper style and action for a Hackney. Sam. McLean's horse, Confident Squire, is a good looking stallion, and has very fair action, but points in front. A. J. Moore made a very creditable exhibit in Hackneys, showing in addition to his stallion a good looking chestnut colt, two years old, a brood mare,

by a Coach sire. Some excellent saddle horses were shown. E. Webb Bowen won first in the 15.2 class with his grand old horse, The Babe, a well known steeplechaser and the type of a heavy weight hunter. Glen Campbell took second with a big, strong bay horse of similar type. Mr. Watson's Ranger, a chestnut gelding of beautiful style and manners, getting third. Several other good ones were shown.

In the "under 15.2" class, Mr. Scott took first with a handsome bay mare with good shoulders but perhaps a little straight in the pasterns. Mr. McLaughlin, of High River, was second with a very sweet chestnut mare, and Gregg Barrett, of Carberry, took third with a good looking bay mare. The next section, for a combination saddle and harness horse, was a very interesting competition. The horses were first shown in harness, and then unharnessed, saddled and shown in that way; the award being given to the horse best suited both conditions. Mr. Spragus's Colonel, a Hackney bred gelding of much style and action, got the award. He is of excellent conformation and went well under both conditions. J. A. Mitchell took second and third with horses of similar stamp. Several other good ones were shown, but lack of space prevents our mentioning them.

PONIES.

Chas. Cuthbert, Portage la Prairie, won first in pairs with a lovely little team of medium sized ponies, good movers and with excellent manners. Mrs. F. J. Thompson, of Macgregor, taking second with a larger but homely team of useful ponies. A very pretty team of Shetlands were also shown.

The single ponies were an excellent class,

scarcely walked his animals around as much as he should have done, if not for his own benefit, for that of the onlookers. He seemed to favor smooth, compactly built animals with good backs, and placed much greater stress on good hindquarters than well developed forequarters. His judging was very accurate, however, and on the whole very satisfactory to the breeders. In a few cases he did not quite hit it off, as those more familiar with the animals well knew. In the dairy classes the judging was done by Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont., in a very painstaking way. He walked his animals enough, more than some of the exhibitors liked, considering the high state of the thermometer at this time, but it gave the onlookers a good chance to see the animals.

The good natured way in which the awards were taken by those exhibitors who were not able to secure tickets against more successful rivals was remarked upon by one or two of the judges, who seemed to think that while a very close rivalry existed, there was still an unusual absence of jealousy.

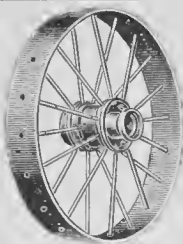
SHORTHORNS.

As in past years the Shorthorns were the banner class, and though not quite so strong numerically, they were better in quality than in former years. The banner exhibit was that of Hon. Thos. Greenway, who showed 46 head under the able management of Jas. Yule. Needless to say they were all in the pink of bloom and condition, and his etahloful of cattle, attractively arranged, always had a crowd of admiring people. Some idea of the competition he was able to put up may be inferred from the fact that in the 24 sections of the regular prize list, not includ-

set out a little more, and still has his wonderfully thick covering of flesh on his back and loin. His chief competitor was R. McLennan's imported Sir Colin Campbell. This bull has thickened up nicely since last year and came out in the pink of bloom. He is a massive fellow, thick fleshed, bandies well, and is leaving a fine lot of stock, as shown by the young things forward by Mr. McLennan. This third competitor was Knight of Lancaster, head of Bennie Bros.' herd. He was at a disadvantage in that he had been as far west as Edmonton and return and had thus lost some of the fresh bloom that he would have had, had he been direct from his home. These bulls were placed in the above order.

Three-year-old bulls only made a ring of three, with Greenway's sweepstakes bull, for the last two years, Sittytion Hero 7th, an outstanding winner. He has filled up considerably during the year and is in much better condition than last year. He is a stylish bull and carries his great weight with ease. He is wonderfully deep in front and in the flank, has a well filled shoulder, smooth, level top, with well filled quarters and is a capital handler. Scottish Canadian, the imported bull, recently purchased by Jas. Bray at Walter Lynch's dispersion sale, was in nice condition and an easy second, third going to a capital red entry of Purves Thomson's breeding shown by Mrs. Jane Brown, but not in heavy enough flesh.

Six two-year-olds faced the judge. In it were the first and second prize yearlings of last year—two white bulls over which the judge hesitated for some time. There was no need of his hesitation this year, however, the first prize of last year, Wm. Ryan's Lord Mistle of Nings, by W. S. Lister's Indian



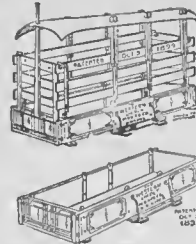
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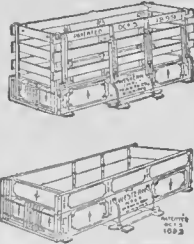
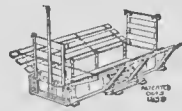
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THE FIVE IN ONE



Nohleman, won again, but John Graham's Captain Jack has not done quite so well and was out of the running. Lord Missie has set out nicely since last year and is a very low set, deep bodied animal. He is exceptionally smooth, even fleshed, with straight top and under lines that caught the eye of every body. He might handle a trifle better though. J. G. Barron had second place for his imported hull, Pilgrim, a dark red of even fleshing qualities that some fancied for first place and will stand higher another year. The judge broke away from the type he was following and placed the third ticket on a massive roan shown by S. Benson, Neepawa, a rather poorly put together hull, but one of great quality. Greenway's Scottish Beau, a red upstanding Judge calf, was fourth. This left Barron's roan, Sir Arthur Grant, by Nohleman, imp., and out of Jenny Lind 4th, first prize cow, unplaced. He is an excellent handler, with straight lines, but just at the awkward age. He will take a higher place after another year's fitting.

Greenway had the lead in a ring of seven yearlings in Moneyfuffel Banner, bred by Jas. Leask and sired by Royal Banner. He also had the second place for Stronsa Stamp, bred by D. Allison, Roland. A good many preferred August Archer, bred by Geo. Harding and sired by Best of Archers, for a higher place than third. J. A. Mitchell's straight lined, level topped, well covered, stylish hull is the making of a good one yet. He is said to have cost \$700. A mossy dark roan of McLennan's was fourth. This left a capital entry by Walter James, Rosser, unplaced. He is Choice Goods, bred by John Davidson, and sired by Sittytton Hero and out of Ashburn Lass. He is an excellent all round animal which a little heavier fitting would have sent to the front.

Bull calves made a very strong ring of eight head. The judge first drew out two Judge calves from the Greenway herd, Choice Goods of P. H. and Bracelet's Pride, and two Sittytton Hero calves, Washington's Sittytton's Choice, a dark, mossy coated roan and very like his illustrious sire in every way, and Ryan's Sittytton Chief, a mossy-coated, deep bodied red calf. They were a fine quartette and honors went first and fourth to Judge's calves in the order mentioned above, and second and third to the other two. The first prize calf has beautiful lines, a splendid back and loins, though perhaps a trifle flat in the plates. The second prize one is the larger calf and some thought deserving of first place.

The Prairie Home herd had first and second places for calves of the calendar year in two sons of Jubilee, imp., Lavender Knight, out of Lavender Lass, and Rose of Greenwood respectively, in a strong ring of five. The first prize one was a beautiful blood red, low set, deep bodied calf with a good top and well sprung ribs. The second was a little high off the ground. Third place went to another Sittytton Hero 7th calf, a pretty smooth roan, bred by J. G. Washington. Bray had the fourth place for a well topped Masterpiece calf.

The call for sweepstakes hull brought out the first prize hulls, and it was at once seen that it again lay between Barron's four-year-old Topsman's Duke and Greenway's three-year-old Sittytton Hero 7th. The competition was just as keen as last year and though the judge finally gave it to the superlative style, grand fleshing and handling qualities of the Greenway entry, there were many good breeders around the ringside who would prefer the thicker fleshed Topsman's Duke, as being just the type of a beef animal that we are trying to breed to-day. He is a most useful farmer's animal. The other, though more stylish and a show hull, is also proving a capital breeder, as is evidenced by his stock in the ring. To him also went the special sweepstakes offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This gives him the proud distinction of being the sweepstakes hull three years in succession.

The strongest ring in the Shorthorn class was the aged cows. No less than 12 mature matrons lined up as against 13 last year and 11 in 1900. They were all owned by two men, Greenway eight and Barron four. Space forbids a description of these cows and their wealth of flesh, but they were a fine lot. Greenway secured first and second places for the roan, Jenny Lind 4th, sweepstakes female last year in the hands of Barron, and purchased for the Pan-American, and Ninga Jubilee Queen, first prize three-year-old last year. Both are wonderfully good cows. Third and fourth places were found in two Topsman cows, Lady Lorne and Louisa, shown by Barron. The latter two would have been reversed by some good breeders.

Last year the two-year-old heifers made the most attractive ring and this year as three-year-olds they were not far behind. Last year Greenway's Village Princess was placed ahead of Barron's Myrtle and Matchless 25th, also of the Greenway herd. A year's development and another judge has brought about some changes. Matchless 25th, of Watt's breeding by Royal Sailor, has developed into a big, sappy, stylish, deep fleshed, level backed cow that was placed first and sweepstakes over Village Princess. The other two awards both went to the Greenway

herd, thus making all that section for them. This left Barron's deserving Myrtle, second last year, out altogether, also Barron's Windermere Gem, a well built daughter of Galety 5th, by Lindhurst 4th.

An outstanding winner was found in the two-year-old heifers in Greenway's Bessie Lea, a very sweet thing with graceful lines, out of Matchless 11th, by Hillshury Tom and bred by J. & W. B. Watt. She has a soft, mossy coat, is a good handler with very level top and underlines and a good, strong hack. She might be a little deeper perhaps, but will fill up with age. She was not in heavy flesh, as she was not fitted like some of the rest, having only been put up a very short time. Second place went to a plain looking white bred by Wm. Chalmers and sired by Crimson Knight. She improved very much on handling, having a wonderfully deep covering of flesh and mellow skin. Owing to difference in types the judge seemed puzzled for third place, but finally dropped it on Princess of P. H., a red twin out of Roan Mary. She and her mate Pansy are a fine pair, by Judge, with thick, even fleshing, but thought to be rather out of it owing to not being large enough, still, she is a good one with heavy quarters. Fourth place also went to the Crystal City herd for last year's second prize, Lavinia's Blossom 3rd, by Blue Ribbon. This heifer has a wonderfully good fore quarter, but is a trifle down in the back. This left a capital entry of Walter James, Fairy 9th, by Brave Baron, without a place. She is the making of an extra good heifer, but not well enough finished.

Another outstanding winner from the Greenway herd was found in the ring of thirteen yearlings. She was, however, bred by the judge, who, after looking the ring over and finding she was best, asked Prof. Curtiss to place the first award and stepped aside without explaining to him. Professor Curtiss also placed first on the same animal. Village Grace, a dark red roan, by Royal Prince, imp., was therefore sent to the top, and well she deserved it, for she is a very sweet, thick fleshed sort with graceful lines, and of good breedy type. She has a well filled front and shoulder, level top, with well sprung ribs, deep in flank, and mellow skin. Second place went to a half sister of the winner in the preceding ring, Matchless of P. H., out of Matchless 11th, by Jubilee, a wonderfully good hacked heifer. Mac's Clementina, by Sir Colin Campbell, a heifer of McLennan's that would attend more fitting, was third, with an entry of Barron's that many looked to stand higher, Waterloo Sunshine 3rd, by Nohleman, in fourth place. This left some worthy entries unplaced. Walter James had two good heifers, Bray one that would have stood higher if fitted more heavily.

A red daughter of the fourth place two-year-old, Lavinia's Blossom of Prairie Home, was the leader in a strong ring in the heifer calf class. She was rather the smallest and youngest one in the ring, being just five days too old for the class below. She has very sweet lines, is smooth and deeply covered over the back and loin. Second place went to an entry of Washington's, Marjorie Butterfly, by Sittytton Hero 7th. She is bigger than the first prize one and a deep bodied, mossy coated, good handling red roan, but lacking a little in bloom. Starling of P. H., a Judge calf, with a great front, but not quite even enough at the tail end, was third. McLennan got fourth for a dark roan, a smooth, solid fleshed, strong hacked one that will yet come to the front.

Heifer calves of the calendar year made a very strong ring of seven reds and a red roan. The first three winners were very even and it took some time to place them. First place finally went to Barron's Red Princess 2nd, by Topsman's Duke, second place to Greenway's Winsome Lass, by Jubilee, and third to McLennan's Clementina Lustre. Fourth place was rather a surprise in that Washington's small April calf by Sittytton Hero 7th was sent forward in preference to larger and capital entries in the ring. She has good strong hack and pleasing lines. Bray and Brown both had good calves in the ring.

In the rings which now followed there was some hot ones, with close and difficult work for the judge. Bull and two of his get, the get to be bred in the west, was won in order by Greenway's Sittytton Hero 7th, with two of Washington's calves, Barron with Topsman's Duke, and McLennan's Sir Colin Campbell. Three animals, the get of one hull, bred and owned by the exhibitor, went first to Barron for three by Topsman, second to Washington for three by Sittytton Hero 7th and third and fourth to Greenway. Barron was first for cow and two of her progeny, Greenway had the lead for herd of hull and three females, bred in the west and owned by the exhibitor, with a herd headed by the sweepstakes hull. Barron had second and third, Washington fourth. This left a fifth, Ryan's, unplaced. It was a magnificent ring of cattle. In the next ring there were four entries out for the big open herd. It was a fine sight, and there are few men in Canada who can put up three such herds as Greenway did, and secure first, second and fourth places with them. Barron had third for a

big, strong, heavy fleshed herd headed by Topsman's Duke. Greenway's first prize herd was a roan one headed by the sweepstakes hull, with first four-year-old cow, second three-year-old, first two-year-old, and first yearling. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' special for female, any age, went to the first prize three-year-old cow, Matchless 25th. The young herd, all under two years, went first and second to Greenway and third to Washington, leaving very deserving entries of Barron and McLennan unplaced.

C. P. R. SPECIALS.

The prizes in the C. P. R. specials, for those animals not winning in the regular sections, brought out a good entry. J. G. Barron had the lead in two-year-old hulls with Sir Arthur Grant, unplaced in the other classes. Against him was H. O. Ayeast's Prince of Lind, by W. S. Lister's imported Prince Alpine, a good bodied hull, but not standing well on his hind feet. Bennie Bros. had third place. He also had first for a capital yearling, Duke of Cardinal. J. Graham had second for Claymore 2nd and A. H. Bond, Dauphin, third for Fancy Boy. Of the nine calves shown Barron's Nohleman's Heir, a smooth red, came to the front with two of Greenway's second and third, leaving several good ones unplaced.

The three-year-old heifer section was the strongest one in the class. There were seven good ones out, very much of a milking type. First place went easily to F. W. Brown's Windermere Gem, a smooth roan, but a little high off the ground. Greenway secured second and Graham third for Princess of Kerfoot, a cow with a good rear end but somewhat deficient in the fore end. Another of his entries was preferred by some, while still another dropped a fine pair of twins the next day. Greenway had first and third for two nice two-year-olds, the first a Jubilee heifer and the third one Rosette 15th, by What-for-No, while Graham's Moss Rose was second. Bray led a capital ring of six with a Charger yearling, Siren 7th, a large, well developed red, McLennan secured second for his red Rosebud Maid, while Barron's Emily 4th was third. This ring had three calves sired by Charger, the hull at the head of T. E. Wallace's herd. Greenway led with a sweet, smooth, firm fleshed roan Judge calf in a ring of seven good ones. Brown's Adala 3rd, a red, thick fleshed, lengthy calf, was second, with one of Barron's, purchased at Lynch's sale, third. This left four capital animals unplaced. The herd prize read, "hull and three females, two years and under." Last year it was under two years, and some of the breeders brought out younger animals than they could have done. Six herds were shown, Greenway, Barron, Brown, Bray, Ayeast and Bennie Bros. The first two got the two prizes in order. Bull, any age, went to Barron's Sir Arthur Grant easily, and Greenway got the female championship.

HEREFORDS.

While the number of Herefords shown was below that of some former years, no lover of the "white faces" could say that the quality of those present was anything but a credit to the breed. J. E. Marples, who has for a few years shown a strong string, was not this year able to be present, but pretty strong herds were put up by John Wallace, Cartwright, and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Benallack & La France, Winnipeg, exhibited

a couple of hulls, but, not being breeders, did not appear in any of the female classes. The Wallace herd, in the hands of the veteran stockman, John Walde, was shown in the pink of condition, and had forward especially good individuals in Young Actor, the herd hull, and in yearling heifers. Chapman's herd was strong in breeding females and in the calf classes. It was a pretty close contest right through.

The three winning aged hulls were Wallace's Young Actor, a heavy, very thick, good hacked beast, winning first; Chapman's second prize Lord Ingleside 6th, another hull of splendid quality, but smaller; and a very large one with a good hind quarter, shown by Benallack and La France, securing third place. The ring of hull calves was a smooth lot, and Chapman's first prize winning Earl of Island Park, although out of a two-year-old heifer, is an extra good one. Wallace's Young Actor, secured sweepstakes for hull of any age.

Wallace's Lady Belle, shown in cows four years or over, is a very wide one and was out in pretty heavy flesh, which secured for her the first place, although Chapman's Fairy 5th and Victoria of Island Park made most creditable winners of second and third places. While Wallace got 1st and 2nd on two very large, well shown yearling heifers, Chapman had the advantage in heifer calves. The struggle for place on herd of any age was one of the most interesting and Professor Curtiss, the judge, required considerable time before giving the preference to Wallace.

POLLED ANGUS.

The exhibit in this class was very much smaller than usual. We missed the herds of A. Cumming, of Lone Tree, and John Traquair, of Welwyn, but we are pleased to welcome a new exhibitor in the person of Geo. Boulton, of Fernton, who had out three choice animals. Although the exhibit was smaller it was choice in character, and the average quality higher than anything we have seen before. Boulton's three-year-old Prairie Chief is a capital low-set, thick-fleshed, level-topped hull. He had a good many admirers, and, although the only animal, would have stood a lot of competition; he was also sweepstakes for best hull, any age. In two-year-olds, Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, had the only entry in Reformer, bred by John Traquair. In hull calves, F. J. Collier, of Welwyn, had the first for Kyma of Houghton 3rd, a March calf of his own breeding, by King Kyma of Tweed Hill, and out of Ivy of Fernside, the third prize cow. This is a remarkably lengthy, broad-backed calf, very deep, and giving great promise of development. He pleased the judge very much, and was placed ahead of a September calf of Clifford's, by Chiltern of Brandon. In four-year-old cows Boulton had the lead in Heather Bell, by Buchan Hero, out of Heather Blossom of Willow Grove. She is a very smooth cow of good length and depth, with a grand level top, and when in high condition will be hard to beat. Second place went to a capital entry of Collier's, Lady Bate of Willow Grove, bred by Wm. Stewart & Son, Ont. She is a grand, thick cow, competing for the first time in the same class with her stable mate, Ivy of Earnside, who was first prize winner last year. Both are useful cows of the right sort.

Clifford had the only yearling heifer and

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Boulton the only beifer calf. Though small the exhibit was a credit to the doddiee.

GALLOWAYS.

The two large herds which represented this breed included some of the best Galloways on the continent. Wm. Martin, of the Hope Farm, has during the past years been steadily improving his herd by adding some of the leading prize winners from the best Scotch herds, but being anxious that there should be the very finest display possible he had lent his influence to inducing Otto H. Swigart, of Champaign, Ill., to bring up a shipment, and share in the prize-winning. This thoroughly liberal spirit and love of competition on the part of Mr. Martin is to be very highly commended; and while it cannot but result in elevating popular opinion in this country in regard to the Galloway breed, it also proves that the owner of the Hope Farm herd is anxious that whatever laurels he may secure will be won in competition with the best. When it is remembered that the Swigart herd have a winning of considerably over 100 prizes last year at the big American shows, it is easily seen that they make pretty warm company to compete against.

Swigart's imported aged bull, Druid of Castlemilk, was champion at the Highland show in Scotland three years ago, and cost his owner \$1,200. He was also champion at the International last year. He was shown here in splendid bloom, and is a magnificent specimen of the breed, indeed a seasoned Galloway man says he is the best bull he has ever seen, filled out right along the back and side and meated away down the hind quarters. This bull was placed first in bull, three years or over, and also sweepstakes in the class for bulls of any age. Martin's three-year-old McKenzie of Lochinkit is a thrifty, good sized bull, nicely turned around the hind quarter, and when fully developed will be a pretty hard one to beat. Perhaps even a better young bull is Randolph 2nd of Thornhill, the first prize winning two-year-old shown by Martin. This young bull was awarded second place last year at the Inter-

for herd prizes, and it is only due the breeders to say that a number of the milking stock and heifers were of very high merit.

In the aged bull section Queen's Pride, shown by the Munroe Creamery Co., was awarded first place over Royal Duke and King Tempest, the second and third prize animals owned by J. Oughton. Queen's Pride is a fairly typical beast and was also given the sweepstakes, although Royal Duke, shown by Oughton, is larger and possibly shows enough excellence to have reversed the order had he been younger. Chief Mercedes De Koll, the two-year-old shown by Glennie & Son, Longburn, is a bull with a splendid line of breeding, and was shown in good shape.

Eight cows four years or over were brought into the ring. First place was secured by Glennie's Flosette Teake, a daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen, with which the owners have in years past made such a strong showing. Flosette Teake is a cow which shows an exceptionally large and well balanced udder, and combines milking ability with breed type. The Munroe Creamery Co.'s Lady Darling, placed second, is a large, deeply ribbed cow, also showing good udder development; while A. B. Potter's Lady Abekirk made a good third, but had calved too recently to appear to the very best advantage. Three-year-olds made a good ring, but two-year-olds made the bardest section of all to judge as some of the heifers had not yet calved, while others appeared at quite different periods of lactation. J. Oughton's first prize Fancy carries a very fine head and a good middle. The four yearling heifers shown by Glennie are of most uniform type and were in very nice shape. In the competition for herd prizes Glennie & Son secured first place on account of the superior quality of females. Not one animal in all their herd is more than four years of age. The lesser honors were pretty well divided by Munroe Creamery Co., J. Oughton and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

grown son of Surprise's over a recent addition to the Greenway herd. In bull calves the latter had a smooth entry full of quality in Manitoba Chief, by Hugh John Macdonald and out of Heather Honey of Prairie Home. His competitor, one of Smith's, was not so deep in the body nor did he possess so much quality. Smith was first with a calendar calf, his competitor, one of Thompsons', being very young and by Surprise of Prairie Home.

The four-year-old cows made the largest ring, Greenway having four out and securing all awards. Smith had one. First place went to Loyalty, cow that has been coming forward every year, but while a good strong cow does not show as much true quality as the second prize one, Heather Honey of St. Anne, the sweepstakes cow in milk last year, while third place went to Ayrshire Maggie, sweepstakes cow in milk in 1900. This prize was won this year by Silver Maid of Howick, a smooth, stylish cow. The only three and two-year-olds were shown by Greenway. The first prize two-year-old, Queen of Prairie Home, is a little beauty. She has been a first prize winner since a calf. The Greenway yearling was a big, smooth one, winning over a very nice heifer of Thompsons', Maple's Maid, by Jubilee Chief. The rest of the awards went to the Crystal City herd, they having out the only herds.

FAT CATTLE.

The entry this year was a very small one. Only one three-year-old was shown by Dow & Curry, Pilot Mound, one yearling, one three-year-old cow (Frieda), and one heifer under three by Hon. Thos. Greenway. The yearling steer, White Bobs, is a white fellow, with straight lines, a good skin and the making of a capital fellow hard to beat on any ring in another year. The young heifer was a pure-bred Ayrshire and a good block of beef at that.

Some greater inducement should be offered to bring out a large exhibit of range cattle. Gordon, Ironside & Fares did offer a special, but there is not money enough in it, a single

have good Shropshire character and he knows he will be met by good men, therefore this class is by far the most lively in the sheep ring. R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, always shows some good ones, and John Oughton, Stonewall, got two places.

In Oxford Downs the competition was between Jull & Sons, Burford, Ont., and W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk, the former keeping to the front all the way through.

In the South Downs, with only slim competition, W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., had just enough sheep to capture the best of the prizes, Fraser & Sons, Emerson, taking the rest.

In Dorsets W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk, was the only competitor. It was the same with the Lincolns, W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield, getting all the offerings, and with Angora goats, of which Jas. Bray, Longburn, is the only exhibitor.

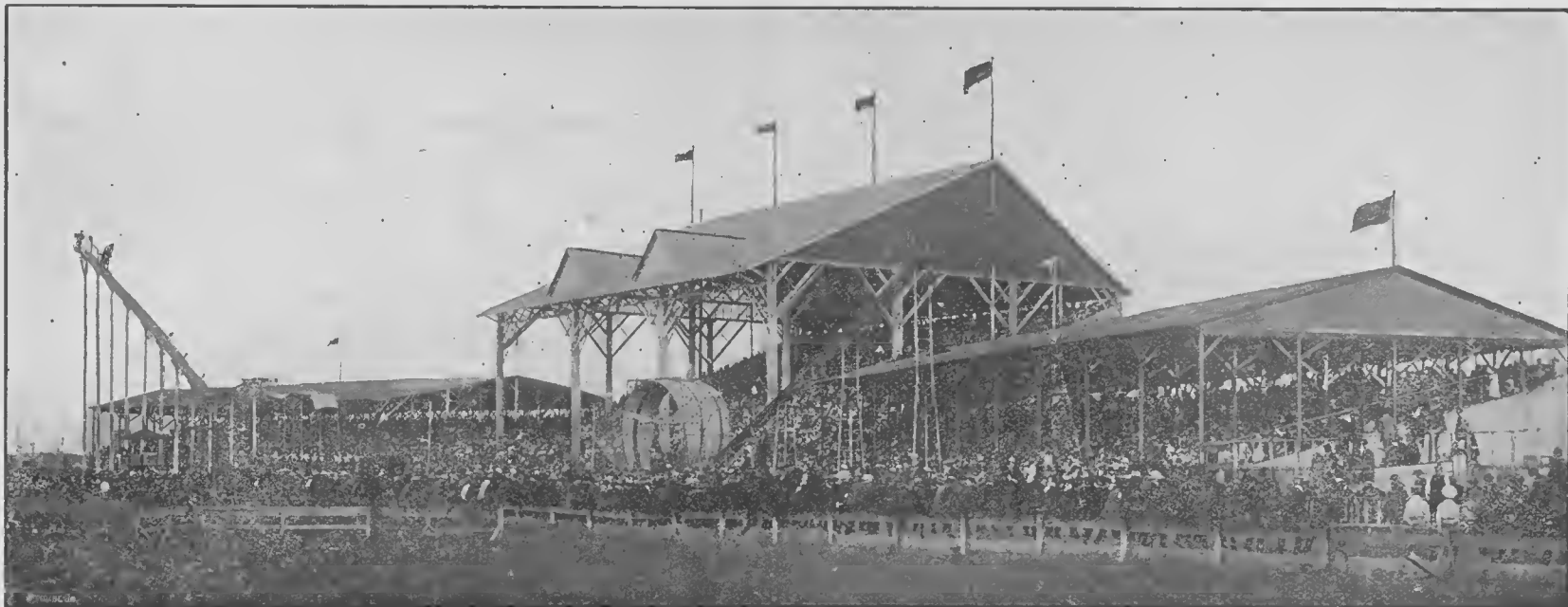
In fat sheep Corbett kept in front all the way, Gamley next, Preston and Fraser following.

The judging was done by John McQueen, Carleval, a well-known expert in this line.

SWINE.

There was a very large and richly representative gathering of all the leading breeds of swine. The most conspicuous increase of late years has been in Tamworths. The bacon type is more and more becoming the show ideal and the leading breeders are sparing no pains to bring their herds up to the best lines known. In T. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minnesota, our older breeders have an example of liberal expenditure on the best class of swine that money can buy. He bought his foundation stock from such men as D. C. Platt, Brethour and others of special standing, and has extensive business connections in the States for so young a man and has made it very warm here for some of our best men in his specialty of Improved Yorkshires.

In both these breeds, Tamworth and Yorkshires, there is a manifest improvement in



VIEW OF GRAND STAND, WINNIPEO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, ON THE EVENING OF JULY 24TH, 1902.

national, and the present owner is keeping him in about the condition which is likely to make the most of him. All the prizes for yearling bulls went to Martin; first and second for bull calves to Swigart. The exceptionally high quality of the young stock of both sexes speaks volumes for the breeding capacity of these herds.

The rings for females were especially good in the beifer classes; the competition was close and awards pretty evenly divided. Swigart's Norma 3rd of Avondale, which won in the three-year-olds, was the sweepstakes heifer at Chicago last year, and is about the best cow of the breed to-day in the States. She was female champion here. In two-year-old beifers there was a very strong ring. Martin's Lady Hamilton, of his own breeding, was a very worthy first winner. Swigart's imported Lassie of Wavertree being second and Martin's Lady Dornier third. The first winner in this ring was a very hot competitor for the female championship, and if all goes well should take it next year. Yearling heifers made a ring of half a dozen beauties, and judging was very close. Swigart won first and third, with Martin second. The same remarks as to quality apply to the heifer calves. Martin secured a first female herd prize, while Swigart won a couple of first herd prizes for bull and females. Amongst something like thirty or more Galloways there was not a single animal which was not a credit to the owner. The Galloways have had full justice done to them in this show and their plucky owners will, we hope, reap profit from their enterprise. It should be noted that some of the best of the younger generation in the Martin lot are of the third generation bred on his farm.

HOLSTEINS.

The showing made in this breed is the largest of any of the dairy breeds, and is year by year growing in numbers and in importance. This year the Munroe Creamery Co. added a new herd to the string of former exhibitors. The principal interest centred in the rings of females and in the competition

JERSEYS.

Besides the herd of fourteen animals shown by W. V. Edwards, Souris, four or five other exhibitors had in smaller lots. The principal one of these was Enoch Winkler, Gretna, who appeared for the first time as an exhibitor here. He showed some good animals, and secured a fair share of prizes, but would have done better had his animals not carried so much flesh. Brampton Gold Prince, the yearling bull of James Walsham, Portage la Prairie, was given sweepstakes over three or four other pretty good ones. He has a fine shoulder, good head and depth of body, but was in pretty hot competition for championship against his half-brother, Artisan of Brampton, owned by Edwards.

In the ring of cow four years or over it was considerable of an honor for Winkler's Winnipeg Belle to secure first place over Edwards' Baby Malone and Souris Rose. Winkler's cow is exceptionally well filled through the heart, but for milking powers the Edwards cows would be pretty hard to beat. By all means the strongest exhibits of young females came from the herd from Souris, but two or three smaller lots were also brought forward.

AYRSHIRES.

The entry of this useful breed of dairy cattle was not as large as last year. We again missed Messrs. Steel's herd. As at last year's show, Hon. Thos. Greenway was the chief exhibitor with a string of fine animals in excellent bloom and finish. Dr. S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, Winnipeg, and his sons, had out five head in nice form and secured some good prizes. W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., was again forward with a few head. The Greenway herd had things pretty much their own way. Old Surprise of Burnside, the head of the herd, was looking well and carrying his age nicely, though we hardly thought he was in quite as high condition as he has appeared in the ring in past years. There were no two-year-old bulls shown, and in yearling calves Thompson & Sons had the lead for a well-

\$20 prize will not tempt out a large exhibit. It should be large enough to catch a nice exhibit of western export stock.

SHEEP.

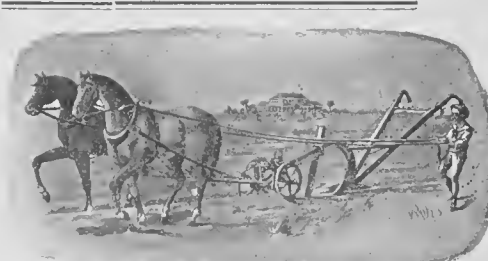
The sheep interest in Manitoba is, if anything, getting weaker rather than stronger, and this is bound to have a discouraging effect on the pure stock interest. Jas. Murray, Lyleton; Alex. Wood, Souris; A. B. Smith, Mcoosomin; and Hon. Thos. Greenway did not exhibit this year. We were sorry to see this, as the lack of these exhibits gives the visitor a wrong impression of the interest taken in sheep throughout the province and weakens the competition for honors that is necessary for real successful work.

The greatest vitality noticeable in our show rings is shown by the Cotswold, Leicester and Shropshire breeds. The Dorsets and Lincoln prize tickets are simply handed out year after year to the men who bring in enough sheep from their respective farms to gather in all the prizes they please to enter for. It is always a misfortune to any breed of any class of stock when only one man in a whole country continues to handle it, after every one else has stopped, for that one man has not the slightest inducement to bestir himself in the way of improvement. The past spring has been far too wet for sheep and it reflects considerable credit on any man who can nut his flock through such a season and bring them out as well as most of the exhibits were were.

Cotswolds were represented by W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk, and F. W. Brown, Portage, who had most of the prizes and with stock of his own breeding. Leicesters were shown by A. D. Gamley, Brandon, and Duncan Sinclair. Mr. Gamley had all the firsts, putting his sheep before the public in their most attractive form.

There was considerable more competition in the Shropshires than in any other class. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, comes prepared for a good fight and his opponents are not slack in their efforts. Mr. Corbett picked the best prizes and most of them. His sheep

the direction of easier feeding and better results from the feed given. When this has been got without risk of lowering the constitutional vigor of the pig, a very great point has been gained. On one point the decisions of the judge, Professor J. J. Ferguson, of Michigan Agricultural College, have been rather bewildering. All the leading Canadian breeders of Berkshires have been for years laboring to lengthen and deepen the Berkshire so as to bring it into greater conformity with the bacon ideal, and have been flattering themselves that a considerable degree of success has already been reached along this line. Professor Ferguson has publicly avowed his opinion that this attempt



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to alter the types of the Berkshires is a mistake and on this line of this opinion his recent decisions at Winnipeg were made. The effect of this has been that the awards went as a whole to the pigs that previous judges have been teaching our breeders to avoid, and they leave Winnipeg wondering who shall be the next judge and what his special views will be, that they may thereby be able to select for competition the sort that meets his ideal.

In the Berkshires the three-year-old hog, Victor, from Prairie Home, was a clear victor once more. He has had three championships in Winnipeg, and was first at Toronto before coming here. His great quality and breeding vigor is kept up by sleeping in a straw pile this year round. The second boar, from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, has already made a good showing. He was bred by Siegfurt, North Bruce, and is out of a litter by Baron Lee. The McGill hog is a trifle weak at the kidney, but otherwise well entitled to his place. Mr. McGill had scarcely such a strong representation out this year as formerly, but is still to the front. A mors recent aspirant from the same quarter is Jas. Ewens, of Minnedosa, and considering the strong men he had to encounter, he may be well satisfied with his share of the honors.

The Greenway herd has always been strong in Berkshires and had all along this line a full share of the honors going, but there were no easy victories going for anyone. While a fair sprinkling of the prizes were taken up by imported stock the bulk of the prize-winners were home bred and gave ample evidence that the country is well adapted for breeding the best class of swine. F. W. Brown and A. B. Potter had both good exhibits. The diplomas went to the Greenway boar and sow.

In Yorkshires the Greenway herd has usually been strong in numbers and of high quality, but Mr. Canfield, of Minnesota, laid himself out for a front rank place and had a herd here that would be hard to heat anywhere. We expect he will do better still at his own State fair than he did here, for, good as his stock is, he was collared two or three times by our own local breeders, a fact of which we and they have good reason to be proud. It will be noticed that some of the best swine in this section trace to Summerhill. Canfield had both diplomas and the lion's share of the prizes. His first prize sow was more compact than his second, which is very large for her age. Greenway led for home bred herd. From his smaller list Andrew Graham put in the first prize year old sow. A. B. Potter had one very good two-year-old sow, not placed. S. J. Thompson & Sons, St. James, put in the best sow of the calendar year and had also a good sow and litter. Altogether the Yorkshires are making good progress both in quality and public favor.

Tamworths.—W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, has made this breed his specialty and has made good use of his time since he took them up. His feeding qualities and growthiness of his younger stock is a very notable feature, and his prize list has swelled in proportion. W. L. Trann, another man from Southern Manitoba, has a stayer in his diploma sow, Copper Queen, but McBride, of Portage, is not a man easily downed, as his prize list testifies. He honestly earned all the honors he won. Prize lifting for fourth rate swine has gone out of the Winnipeg Industrial long ago, and there were good pigs in all classes that got no awards. R. S. Preston had two good boars of Trann's breeding.

Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys have never taken strong hold in this country and do not seem to make much progress in comparison with the three breeds above mentioned.

A very great improvement could be made in the approach to the judging ring by moving the gates, and providing smaller enclosures in the ring, so that there would be no fighting amongst the animals in a ring.

POULTRY.

The middle of the summer is a poor time to hold a poultry show, but in spite of this there was a nice exhibit forward, though not quite up to that of last year in point of numbers. The banner class this year was again the Barred Rocks, which thus show their popularity. White Rocks made a good showing also, but the Buffs were conspicuous by their absence. Wyandottes were well represented, the Silver and Golden Laced, the Whites, Buffs and Blacks all being out. The Whites made the largest showing, but one pen of Silver Laced shown by Mrs. E. Brown, Bolssevain, caught the judge's eye and he doubted if there were their equal in Canada. Dominiques and Javas made small showings. In the Asiatic classes there were small exhibits of Light and Dark Brahmas, a few Black and Partridge Cochins and a small one of Black Langshans. White Leghorns are always a fine class and this year was no exception, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, having out his usual high quality exhibit in fine hloom and condition. He secured the silver medal for the best collective exhibit, he also won the cup offered by the Manitoba Association for the best breeding pen. J. Wilding, Norwood Bridge, secured the bronze medal for best collective exhibit. There were a few nice pens of Golden and Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, while the other breeds were represented by only a few specimens. Among the new things to be noted were two pairs of La Fleche. The combs of these birds, instead of being serrated, is divided lengthwise and it gives the fowl the appearance of having two horns. The Buff Orpington has been boomed lately as a rival to the Barred Rock and as a suitable bird for the British market. There was one pen, three pairs of fowl and some half dozen pairs of chickens of this breed shown by R. Wilson, J. Wilding, Maw & Co. and E. Wallen, all of Winnipeg.

The show of young chickens was particularly good, considering the unfavorable season, indeed, the judge expressed his sur-

prise at their quality and size, especially the Barred and White Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.

Turkeys were this year almost a minus quantity, there being only one pair of Bronze and four pairs of young ones present. Surely there are more turkeys in Manitoba than this. There was a splendid display of geese, both old and young. Toulouse were in the lead, with Emhden not far behind. Ducks made a fair representation, Pekins being in the lead, with Rouens and Cayugas close after them. A pair of wild Canadian geese, shown by C. Midwinter, Louise Bridge, attracted a good deal of attention.

There was a fine lot of eggs shown and Maw had two incubators turning out chicks, to the special delight of children. J. Black, Winnipeg, had a most comprehensive exhibit of poultry supplies and was awarded a diploma.

Exhibitors are to be congratulated on the manner their birds were looked after at this exhibition. The management were successful in engaging J. E. Costello as superintendent, and we can personally testify his work was well and thoroughly done. Feed was supplied regularly, water in abundance, and an innovation in the shape of mica crystal grit was supplied. Over 100 lbs. was consumed during the week, and the result was that all the birds were as vigorous and lively at the end of the week as at the first. The percentage of deaths, usually about 1 per cent., was reduced to one-fifth of 1 per cent.

DAIRY.

The exhibit in the dairy building was the largest seen for some years. The entry in creamery butter and factory cheese was away ahead of other years, but the amount of dairy butter was much smaller. Five entries were made for the long keeping test, which was a very satisfactory beginning.

These packages were placed in the R. A. Rogers Co.'s cold storage and kept there one month before it went to the exhibition. The judge was pleased with the exhibit and complimented western dairymen on being the first to introduce so important and practical a test. He suggested that another year the butter should be kept six weeks, as that would be just about the length of time that it would require to place Manitoba butter on the British market. Manitoba butter will have to be marketed in England and the makers must learn how to make the product that will suit that market. He faulted most of the butter as containing too much moisture to be satisfactory to the British consumer, and especially so since the new law classes as adulterated butter which contained more than 16 per cent. of moisture. Some of the packages of butter were filled so full that there was no room for a covering of salt. The paper lining used in some of the boxes was too light in weight to suit the British market. Paper weighing 50 to 60 lbs. to the ream should be used. The Australians were winning along this line and Canadians must follow suit. Then, too, the paper lining is wet when put in the butter box, but this piece that is to fold over the top gets dry before the box is filled and closed. If put down on the butter when dry it sticks to it and pulls up rough, giving an untidy appearance to the surface of the butter. If the paper becomes dry it should be wet again before being turned in.

Some of the exhibits were too new, i.e., they had not been made long enough to firm up before being sent forward. The creamery prints contained much less moisture than the boxes and were tastefully put up.

The exhibit of dairy butter, while not so large, was a creditable one throughout. Lack of uniformity was, of course, a feature, as it always is with dairy butter. Here, too, there was too much moisture. The salting as a whole, was pretty well done, though in a few cases too much was used. In some cases the flavor was too strong, due to allowing the cream to become too ripe. Quite a few of the tubs were filled too full, and but few of the tubs were lined with butter paper. The dairy prints were a nice lot and made the highest scores of any of the butter, the sweepstakes lot scoring 97 points. The dairy prints contained the least moisture of any of the butter shown.

The exhibit of cheese was much larger than usual, there being no less than ten entries each for white and colored. There were a few lots of very superior cheese shown and the sweepstakes lot, shown by J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface, was pronounced by the judge to be fancy cheese, equal to anything produced in Ontario. There were, however, some rather poor cheese shown, which emphasizes the need of thorough instruction. The exhibit as a whole made a fine display, but could have been of much higher quality. A few home made cheese were shown and an exhibit of round flat cheese by the Trappist monks at St. Norbert, but the judge refused it a place as it was a species of Limburger.

The judging was done by Professor A. Smith, Principal of the Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont. He was most careful in his work and very pleased with his treatment here, but frankly said that while our butter exhibit was, on the whole, fairly good, he could not say as much for our cheese. His scoring all round was much lower than that of last year's judge, who scored on this high side, as noted at the time. W. B. Gilroy, the representative of the Dairy Association, was indefatigable in his efforts to make every thing run smoothly.

BUTTER MAKING COMPETITION.

This competition was again a great drawing card, there being a big crowd watching each contest during the three days it was in operation. The American visitors were particularly interested. The first two days of the test were very hot ones and making under such conditions was a severe test. The judging was done by W. A. Wilson,



Uniform Heat

Reading comfortably on the ground floor,
Bathing baby comfortably on the second floor,
Writing comfortably on the third floor,
This, in short, is the story of every house heated with a

"Sunshine" Furnace.

The Regulators that divide the warm air are so constructed, and the pipes which carry it to the different registers so arranged, that any quantity of heat desired can be forced to the different rooms or flats of a house.

The "Sunshine" is the only furnace made in which hot-air pipes to first floor do not rob second and third floor pipes.

Burns coal, coke and wood equally well.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's

Makers of the "Famous Active" Range and "Cornwall" Steel Range,

London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



FISH BROS. WAGON CO., Racine, Wis.

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 30, 1902.

Gentlemen:—We are mailing you to-day under separate cover, photograph of heavily loaded wagon, taken at Portage la Prairie, May 24th, showing load of seven tons of bran. The wagon was sold by Mr. Jas. Eadie, agent for the Fish Bros. Wagon in Portage district.

Yours truly,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.

"One of the heaviest loads ever placed upon a farm wagon in Portage was loaded on Saturday, May 24th, by Mr. Jas. Eadie, when over 7 tons of bran were taken from the farmers' mill at one load on the famous Fish Bros. Wagon. The bran and heavy platform which was made for the test, together with the wagon, weighed eight and one-half tons. Mr. James Eadie is agent for the Fish Bros. Wagons in Portage district."—Portage "News." May 26, 1902.

Grain Elevators.

Get our prices before closing a deal for complete outfits of Machinery for Elevators.

The **Stuart - Arbuthnot**
Machinery Co., Winnipeg.

Superintendent of Creameries, Regina, Assa. Mr. Murray and his assistants looked after the supply of cream, etc., and rendered efficient help. There were not quite so many competitors this year as last, and unless there is some change in the rules governing the competition there will not be as many next year. Farmers' sons and daughters who have never been to the dairy school will not enter against those who have. It is not fair that they should have to compete against each other and there should be a separate class for each. We give below the full score made by each, so that all may know the points upon which the contestants were judged. John Monroe also won the competition last year and we think he should be barred another year. All the contestants made on right principles, but a few of them used their hands on the butter, one used a cloth inside the churn, another wiped off the top of his churn with his apron, etc. All these count against the contestant. Owing to the hot weather the butter softened quickly on the worker and some of it was not worked long enough to get all the butter milk out or to get the salt thoroughly distributed. The following is the score:—

cultural Society, whose prize list offers special attractions both to producers and visitors.

MACHINERY DISPLAY.

Of the agricultural implement or machinery display it is difficult to write. There was a magnificent exhibition of threshing machinery—the best in the history of the Industrial, three fine entries of carriages and cutters, and a fauning mill, here and there. Beyond this there was nothing as far as numbers are concerned. Several concerns made small creditable exhibitions, but, where there are so many representatives of live manufacturing concerns, to say that the display was a good one would be stretching matters. And, as The Nor-West Farmer understands it, this lack of display was not altogether the fault of the dealers. In a country where the interests are so much of an agricultural nature we can hardly have too many entries along this line. The thousands of farmers who take advantage of the cheap fares to the metropolis do so in the hope that at the fair they may see all that is possible in the way of improved imple-

beginning, and that, from this on, power will be furnished for a greater number of the exhibits. W. A. McLeod, the manager of the Stuart-Arbutnot Co., is certainly deserving of credit for the display made.

In the front of what is termed the dairy building was an exhibition of various articles—a little of everything. There was not a cream separator and single article of the dairy line shown, and, to fill up the space so that it would not look so bad, was apparently the object. But the exhibits made, although not in connection with the dairy business, were a credit.

The J. M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co. (J. A. Frayne, western manager) had three of their mills, one of which was almost constantly running in order that its merits might be shown. The mills carried special attachments for cleaning flax and brome grass and had haggag attachments.

In the centre of the dairy building was a good display of belting and hose from the Winnipeg Rubber Co. There were different widths and sizes, in coil and otherwise.

Back of this exhibit was the entry of F. G. Davidson, representing the Waldron Washer Co., of Vancouver, B.C. He had a number

A RAILWAY MAN.

Extraordinary Unpleasant Symptoms of Kidney Trouble in this Case.

Tortured by all Kinds of Pains and Aches he Tries Everything, but Fails to Find Relief Till a Friend Advises Him to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Have Made a Well Man of Him and he is Grateful.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—(Special.)—Frank Chartrand, a railway man, whose home is 130 Little Chaudiere Street, has acknowledged that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done more for him than anything else in the world has ever done. He says: "I suffered with backache and was always drowsy and had a very heavy feeling in my limbs."

"I had frequent severe headaches and more times very sharp pains in the top of my head, which gave me much annoyance in my work."

"My fingers would cramp and I would have an uneasiness in my legs and occasional pains in the loins."

"I was dizzy in spells and short of breath. If I ate a hearty meal I would have a pain in my left side. My appetite would sometimes be very good and sometimes I couldn't eat anything."

"I had a constant soreness and tenderness over the spine and tired feeling in the region of my kidneys."

"I suffered quite a little with a dragging heavy feeling across the loins."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend of mine who had been cured, and I began to use them."

"Almost from the start I began to feel the wonderful improvement, which continued as the treatment proceeded, till the unpleasant symptoms had one by one entirely disappeared."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have worked a wonderful cure in my case and I cannot speak too highly of this great and good remedy."

What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for Mr. Chartrand they have done for thousands of others, and they'll do the same for you if you give them a chance.

There are many railway men in Canada to-day who find Dodd's Kidney Pills indispensable. They are the railway man's surest and best friend.

The constant vibration on trains and engines is very hard on the kidneys, and Dodd's Kidney Pills make these organs well and able to resist disease.

	Perfection	Preparation of Utensils	Straining and Cooling of Cream.	Granular Butter.	Washing and Salting.	Working Butter.	Neatness and Cleanliness of Person and Work.	Quality of Butter.	Cleaning of Utensils.	Exhaustiveness of Churning.	Time.	Total.
1 John Munroe, Winnipeg	5	5	4.75	4.75	5.00	4.75	19.00	22.25	4.75	8.25	15.00	93.00
2 John Kitson, Macdonald	5	5	4.50	4.25	4.75	5.00	17.00	22.25	4.75	9.50	13.59	90.59
3 E. V. Edwards, Souris	5	5	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.75	17.00	21.25	5.00	8.50	14.36	89.86
4 Mrs. A. Baxter, Suthwyn	5	5	4.00	4.25	3.75	4.75	17.00	18.50	5.00	9.75	15.00	87.25
5 Maggie Jane King, Roseau	5	5	4.25	3.50	4.25	4.50	17.00	20.00	5.00	9.50	13.83	86.83
6 Helen Taylor, Headingly	5	5	3.50	4.25	3.00	4.75	17.50	18.75	4.50	9.50	13.32	84.07
7 Mrs. John Taylor, Jr., Headingly	5	5	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25	17.00	20.00	4.75	9.50	13.94	83.94

It is no easy task to make before an audience, but there was no one that had any occasion to feel ashamed of their work, and we hope that another year there will be separate classes for those from the farm and those who have attended a dairy school. We see no reason why these contests should not be extended to cheese making also, and commend the suggestion to the board of managers.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

These were shown in the B.C. building. George Bell, Deloraine, showed 25 bushels of good Red Fyfe for first place in the championship, Jos. McLean, Roland, coming second. Other competitors in this section were G. C. Smith, Boissevain; J. J. Setter, High Bluff; E. Drury, Rapid City; and Thompson & Sons, St. James. This is the most valuable prize in the whole range of farmers' competition and it is surprising to find so little enthusiasm over it. Where are the farmers of Assiniboia, when so good a thing is offering?

Jas. Douglas, Stonewall, had first on 5 bus., D. Sutherland, Suthwyn, second, H. O. Ayeart, Middlechurch, third. For 2 bus., John Ralston, Rapid City, got first, Douglas second. In White Fyfe John Stott, Brandon, was the only exhibitor. In most of the other grains there were little more than enough competitors to take up the prizes offered. What was shown was very good all round.

It is certainly regrettable that in so important a competition as that for grain production the total competition has shrunk so much from that of former years.

In cultivated grasses there were only two competitors, N. E. Watts, Balmoral, taking first for a fair collection. In wild grasses R. Waugh, Winnipeg, showed over 60 varieties, capturing first place. M. Cumming, Portage la Prairie, was second for both tame and wild grasses. The exhibit made in the same hall, by the Dominion Government, presumably for the benefit of the American visitors, was a very full one and excellently put up. It embraced grains and grasses, wild and cultivated. The very instructive exhibit of weeds made by Messrs. O'Malley and Bartlett, for the Provincial Government, had considerable attention. No more useful exhibit could be made and this collection deserved all the attention it got.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

This building offered special attractions to the lovers of fine plants and fruit. The floral exhibits of Messrs. Alston and Philpott were of tasteful design and beautiful workmanship. The Alston collection of pot plants for exhibition only was large and varied. In flowers for competition the display was good all through. Miss E. Fowler, Headingly, had a very nice display of hardy perennial flowers. The set out of garden fruits was very tempting. It included good sized apples grown in Winnipeg. Preserved fruits also made a good showing. John Kitson, Macdonald, had a very full collection of named varieties of wild flowers. In the main building Mr. Kitson had firsts for pressed wild flowers and native woods. Fritz Lundgren, Scandinavia, had a well earned first for a very numerous and well prepared collection of pressed wild flowers. Evelyn Hooper, Winnipeg, making a good second. Beside this collection Mrs. Oatway, Lilyfield, had a case of rare and valuable curios in the shape of old china, coins, bead work and a paper containing an account of the coronation of George 4th, 81 years ago.

The season does not admit of a display of the vegetable wealth of our fertile prairies, but this will be made up for by the projected show, Aug. 28-30, of the Western Horti-

ments and tools for farming purposes and be able to select at least one from among the many for their own use. But in this they were disappointed this year, as far as the Industrial was concerned. Down town the implement dealers were as busy as they could possibly be showing the different manufactures to the visitors. While this, perhaps, answered the purpose of both seller and buyer, just as well as if on the grounds, it was a disappointment and did not tend to help the show. To our mind it was utterly ridiculous to use space for a tent with an exhibition of the most disgustingly suggestive character and force exhibitors into a corner. This was done in several instances. Those who had made entry early were obliged to take any space, or none, and one dealer had to take matters in his own hand or he would not have been in it at all. All he asked was the space occupied last year, but when he came to put his exhibit in place he was told that it was allotted to another party, notwithstanding that his money for the space was taken quite early. Could he have had the space used by the tent, with the questionable exhibit added to that given him, he would have had a very fine show. The morning of the last day of the exhibition the papers came out with a very strong letter, over the signature of the President of the Industrial, in which there was a plea for aid from the governments. We doubt very much if any government would be justified, on the grounds of education, to grant aid to the society if this year's "carrying on" are to be continued. While a government is, perhaps, not responsible for the moral training of its subjects it is not wholly free. And no government could countenance an exhibition such as was given in one of the tents. We do not believe that any one of the directors would care to take his wife and family to such tent show, although he was partially responsible for its being there. There are some who doubt whether any of the circus or horse racing is necessary, but The Farmer does not go so far. While it may not be necessary, it is an adjunct that is looked for. But let it all be clean—something that, though it may be ridiculous, is not debasing.

But in no case should such exhibits force out that of agricultural implements. By the expenditure of a moderate sum of money in the erection of suitable buildings, with power furnished, a most attractive exhibition could be made. If the association can not see its way to go further, let it put up a covered-in frame and sell space therein for a term of years to the various manufacturers. The latter would then fit up to suit themselves and furnish much of an enlightening character each year. And such would prove to be one of the very best drawing cards for the Exhibition—a decided credit to all concerned. There is no special point at which to begin description of the machinery exhibit. The articles were placed here and there irrespectively of order. To get a look at all the exhibits in one class one was obliged to commence at one end and wind his way through all the exhibits in other classes and then was not sure that he had seen all, for off in a building in another direction might be found a further entry. This being the case, the various classes cannot be treated as they should be, and in making mention of the exhibits we are obliged to treat them irregularly.

In the main building was the display of the Stuart-Arbutnot Co. It consisted of steam, electric and gasoline machinery, and was a credit to them, the various machines being quite an attraction to those having an "eye" for such. This firm furnished what power there was in the building and it was quite satisfactory. We trust that this is but the

of their washers and was not slow to tell forth their merits. Mr. Davidson was formerly of our country, but of late years has been on the coast. He claims to now have hold of a good thing and hopes to see a manufactured very soon at Winnipeg. After he makes a tour of the various fairs, in the East as well as the West, it is expected that attention will be given towards manufacturing here. The machine is easily operated and is a combination of suction and rubbing. Not far off was an exhibit well and favorably known to western housewives, but it was this year in charge of a new man. The Nor-West Farmer has already announced that Thos. McCrossan, the patentee, had disposed of his washing machine business to D. B. Eastabrook, and for the first time this gentleman was "in the ring" as an exponent of the merits of his manufacture. He had two at hand and was delighted at the reception received.

In this building was also shown a model of a self-feeder and band cutter, for use in threshing. The paint brush had not touched it, so that all the points could be scrutinized without any difficulty. The new device had no one at hand to sound its praises; inspection in way of running was open to all, and it appeared to meet with much favor.

W. G. Fonseca had a miniature house on the ground near-by the dairy building. The building was roofed with all wool Mica roofing and carried on top a sign announcing that after 10 years in use it was found as good as ever.

At the south entrance of a building devoted to displays of the governments, was an attractive exhibit of the Manitoba Union Mining Co. It was in the form of a room with three closed walls, the fourth being open with pillars, upholding the arched front. It was built of the hard wall plaster and at places finished with their other lines. There were also barrels in which their plaster, cement and plaster of paris was exhibited in powder form.

STEEL ROLLER

Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 foot lengths. Many real good improvements; in fact a perfect beauty. Write for prices. See our Disk, page 630.

T. E. BISSELL, Box 295, ELORA, ONT.

BUILT BY A. FILSHIE, "The New Favorite" MOUNT FOREST, ONTARIO

We are Solo Agents for the Province of Manitoba.



This Separator is guaranteed to be one of the best cleaners on the market.

We can supply you as follows:

Separator 33 x 50 at \$575.00 Separator 36 x 56 at \$600.00

We can supply you with Threshing Outfits at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,000. If you want an Engine or Separator, or both, do not purchase until you see our prices. Our traveller will be pleased to call on you.

Remember we have all kinds of Engine and Separator Repairs always on hand.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., Rosser Ave., BRANDON

Munro, McIntosh & Co., Alexandria, Ont., occupied half of one building with a display of buggies and demerats. There were covered and open vehicles and all highly finished in attractive form. This firm have no individual representative in the West, but do a direct trade with the dealers.

The J. B. Armstrong Co., of Guelph, Ont., had a splendid exhibit of their manufacture of buggies, carriages, demerats and cutters. They occupied half of one of the large buildings and certainly had one of the most attractive exhibits on the ground. Robt. Cochran, who has charge of their business in the West, was assisted in explaining the merits of the rigs by the president of the company. "Have had uninterrupted high reputation during sixty years and still leading," was the wording on a streamer above the fine exhibit.

Separated from the others by a number of threshing machines was the display of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., of Oshawa, Ont. It was in one of the open-side buildings. The display was a creditable one and was worthy of a better place. A little way off was a building given over to one of the side-show illusions which, with little expense, could have been fitted up nicely for either this or some of the other worthy entries. But as "returns" for the exhibition treasury seem to be the order, the carriage company had to "go way back." It may be that one of these days the company will carry out the balance of this rag-time injunction "and sit down" as far as exhibiting at the Industrial is concerned. Better treatment they deserved. R. McKenzie is in charge of this firm's output in Western Canada and was pleased to speak forth the praises of their vehicles.

Alongside was a number of The Thomas disc harrows, seeders, hay rakes and drills. For these and the Speight wagons R. McKenzie is also western representative. One of the attractions was a Speight wagon which was repeatedly "broken up" and refitted in nice style, to the delight of the on-lookers.

Several Bain wagons were on exhibition and were much admired. The Massey-Harris Co. are representatives for this firm.

and at reasonable cost. The moulds can also be used for making sewer pipes. This part of the exhibit was at the east end of the implement building. To the north Sawyer & Massey had a number of traction engines and separators in motion all day long, attracting much attention.

Beeman & Co., of Minneapolis, were exhibitors of a number of and three grain cleaners and one of their jumbo machines, and also various attachments for them. These machines separate wild or tame oats from wheat and barley, galvanized wire cloth being used for their sieves, which are in cylindrical form. The machines have only been introduced in Western Canada for a short time, but have met with considerable favor. The firm are so pleased with the outlook that they have decided to manufacture in Winnipeg. G. C. Beeman was here over fair week and has been looking around for premises. He will likely take charge of this end of the business himself, spending much of his time at the Winnipeg factory. It is expected that by 1st September the concern will be in running order.

The Northwest Thresher Co., of Stillwater, Minn., had on exhibition one of their engines and separators, and they were in operation daily. Judging by the expressions heard, they were new to our farmers, and seemed to "take." This firm is one of the newest to bid for trade in Western Canada and will be heard from more frequently in the future.

Gaar, Scott & Co. (J. R. Norris, western manager) were not able to put in a full exhibit, owing to shortness of time, but had one of their separators on the ground. It was operated by a Cornell engine.

J. M. Ross is a name well known to westerners, having been in business here as Ross & Maw. He is now at Brampton, and manufactures what are called the Cornell engines. Of these J. M. Ross Sons & Co. had two in operation—a plain and also a traction. They purpose opening out here and will make their product known more fully in the future.

The Portable Elevator and Grain Tank Co. showed a couple of their large grain tanks and one of the elevators in operation. The exhibit drew quite a number of spectators

exhibit of "Perfection" grain separators and a couple of attachable grain elevators. The running of the "Perfection" was in charge of W. J. Howill, who certainly understood it. These machines are the product of one of our lately formed companies, and A. M. Fraser, the president, informs us that they are delighted at the business prospects. They have been forced to increase their capacity and hope very soon to be able to meet the demand.

Ross & Ross had quite an attractive exhibit. In a large tent there were shown a large number of packages and pails of International Stock Food, and one side of the tent was occupied by a large cow, sent up by the firm to show the fattening qualities of their product. Outside they showed fencing, gates, and so on, of the Page Wire Fence Co. A special attraction was about 35 ft. stretch of coiled spring wire fence, of eleven strands, wide at top and closer as the bottom was reached. In the centre of this stretch hung a chain carrying 300 lbs. of wire in coil with a sign above it reading "Here is the Bunter." This coil was pulled back and thrown with all force against the wire fencing, and at the same time the man in charge would throw himself on it. Notwithstanding the great force sent against it, the fencing would spring back into straight line.

The London Fence Co. had several of their fence making machines on exhibition.

R. S. Ryder, representing the Canadian Steel and Wire Co., of Hamilton, was on the ground with quite a large display of their product. There was a pyramid of rolls of Ellwood Woven Wire Fencing and also lengths of it erected in different forms.

A Buck chain lifting pump attracted considerable attention.

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. had a very nice display of fencing. There was a number of styles erected in straight lengths with iron as well as wooden tops, also a number of shorter lengths swung on a post so that they could be seen to advantage. The exhibit, though crowded for space, was an attraction.

Sylvester Bros. exhibited one of their gasoline engines in operation, and also a drill

What shrunk your woollens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

225

some excellent home bred ones. Wm. Brown & Co. had out the stallion, Prince of Edengrove, which has made such a good name for himself on the plains. He is by Patri- cian, he by Prince of Wales, and out of Lizzie of Inchparke. He is a very stylish, clean, straight limbed, upstanding bay, imported, and a capital all round horse. His ends are exceptionally good and if he were faulted at all it would be that he is a little tucked up in the flank. He is an A1 horse and what is more to the point, a very prepotent sire. No less than 73 foals stand to his credit on the Portage Plains as the result of last season's service. Out of 15 foals on the ground, 14 were from this horse. They are all splendid ones and so pleased are the people with the horse that 153 mares have been bred to him this spring. Carruth & Brown had out three imported mares. The youngest is a yearling, Bell, bred by W. A. Carruth, Scotland, and sired by Clan Chat-tan, he by Mains of Airlies. She is a dark bay and promises to be the making of a big, fine mare. Another filly is Lady Pandora, a two-year-old, of good size, by Mains of Air-



PART OF THE THRESHING MACHINERY EXHIBIT AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL, 1902.

Boucher & Gibbs Plow Co., of Canton, Ohio, had a very creditable exhibit of discs, single and sulky plows. This firm are new to Western Canada settlers, but are apparently after business.

Winnipeg's newest implement factory, The Western Implement Manufacturing Co., had a very nice exhibit, when the time they have been in business is considered. There was one of their adjustable wagon boxes, a rolling mill, spray washer, and open and closed wheelbarrow and a plow showing one of their attachments for making plowing easy and regulating the depth and width of furrow. Alongside were a couple of swings, one for two persons and the other for four. They are very easily run affairs and are for use on lawns or verandahs—any small space, and are called the home comfort lawn swing. The swings are manufactured by the Western Implement Mfg. Co., W. C. Sheldon handling the output.

T. E. Bissell's exhibit was crowded in between a couple of buildings. It consisted of a 12 ft. steel land roller in four sections and two disc harrows. The machines were in charge of Mr. Ewing, who was very pleased with the prospects. It is recognized that in this country there is a large opening for their line and more attention will be paid to trade here, through agencies which will be established.

The Sawyer & Massey Co. (Geo. Kirkland, western manager) had an exceedingly good exhibit of threshing machinery with all their improved attachments, "good roads" machinery, belting, large and small horse-powers, tank pumps, hose, lifting jacks, rubber and stitched belts of different widths. One special feature of the exhibit that attracted considerable attention was two moulds for making culvert pipes. In these cement and stone is placed, and, in from three to five minutes the material is set sufficiently to be taken out and used for culverts. Several municipalities have already bought moulds with the result that they are building culverts in much better shape than hitherto

and gave satisfaction. The elevator was operated by one of White's Handy Andy 1½ horse power gasoline engines, for which the Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co., of Winnipeg, are agents.

The Waterloo Mfg. Co., of which John Herron is western manager, had a number of engines and separators in operation, carrying straw stackers, blowers and elevated weighers. The man in charge of one of the traction engines made the machine "hum" over the prairie, showing that for the road it was speedy. This was the first exhibit of the Ontario concern at our fair, and it was evident that they had a good share of business.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. had a "live" exhibit of engine and separator. This was in charge of Thos. Roney, who looks after the company's interests here. Visitors were entertained in a large tent close at hand. Friday night, just as the show was about closing, the engineer got in some lively work with his engine. All day it had been running the separator, and in this way its usefulness for the road was not demonstrated, but before the close of the day the onlookers were fully satisfied in this respect.

The threshing outfits of the J. I. Case Co. were nearer the main thoroughfare. There was a large tent in which were a number of separators run by as many engines (traction and otherwise). To the west was the business office tent of Wm. Templeton, the manager, who was assisted by an efficient staff. In front of this tent was half a dozen coxered boards on which were shown different parts of their machines, marked at "hargain day" prices. There was also a display of rubber and stitched belting and an independent stacker. A convenience in connection with this exhibit was a large water tank at a cool place. This was kept full of water in order that the crowd might quench their thirst.

The Western Mfg. Co., of Indian Head, and the Brandon Machine Works had a joint

and some posts. They distributed a number of good sticks and tin cups to visitors.

The Melotte Separator Co. exhibited one of Gould, Shapley & Muir's gasoline engines. It was one of the small class, and the operators being kept busy explaining its working.

The Brandon Binder Twine Co. had a tent with samples of Manitoba's manufacture of binder twine.

Chas. Waher, of Gretna, exhibited a Webber patent angle sieve grain and seed separator.

W. G. Douglass had a tent not far from the stock sheds with an exhibition of his celebrated Carnefac stock food and calling attention to the prizes he is offering to users of his food.

Portage la Prairie.

The 28th annual exhibition of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society was held at Portage la Prairie on July 16-18. The island park, in which the show is held, was looking its best, but we noticed the attendance of visitors did not at all correspond with the beauties of the place, the excellent main building, nor with the high class exhibit of horses and cattle. The society erected this year a much improved shelter for cattle. It is a good building with a passage-way down the centre, which gives visitors a chance to see the animals from the front as well as the rear. The new main building is a very commodious one and looks well in the new coat of paint which it received this season, but really it was too bad it was not better filled. We would think that if a few capable ladies had charge of that building they could soon rouse interest enough to fill it up with interesting exhibits.

HORSES.

The hanner exhibits were the horses and cattle. The horses were the best seen in years. The Clydesdale class was particularly strong and especially so in that there were a number of imported animals out as well as

free and out of Tibbie. She was defeated in the ring by one of J. Wishart's home bred mares. In the three-year-old ring Carruth & Brown had the winner in their imported filly, Chantress, by Palmerston and out of Caress. The sire of Caress is Prince Eddy, by Prince of Albion. Chantress was bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, Tunbridge, Kent Co., and is full of quality. She defeated a capital entry by J. Wishart. The latter also had two excellent brood mares and the first prize foal.

The agricultural class was a large one. T. E. Wallace had the first prize brood mare in Maud, a smooth, well turned mare, with a foal by Prince of Edengrove at foot. The younger classes brought out some nice animals. Only three teams were out, that of W. McCowan being an outstanding winner. These two horses and one in the second prize team of Robt. McCowan are all by the same sire. There was only one heavy draft team, that shown by D. Little. The general purpose horses were good. Three teams were shown for general purpose, that of Bell Bros. being the best team, while that shown by Kenneth Grant, a young son of Mrs. A. Grant, were inclined to be a little too hocky for the class, though a most useful team and brought out in fine bloom. T. E. Kelly, Brandon, judged the heavy horses, while Dr. Henderson, Carberry, placed the awards on light horses.

CATTLE.

The exhibit of Shorthorns was of much higher average quality than we have ever seen at this fair, though perhaps not quite so numerous. The competition in several rings was so close that it was difficult for the judge, Andrew Graham, to decide. In aged bulls the competition was between Jas. Bray's recent purchase at Walter Lynch's sale, Scottish Canadian, and J. A. Fraser's big roan, Golden Prospect, by Golden Rohe, imp. He is a three-year-old and weighs more than Scottish Canadian, but the latter was placed ahead of him on account of quality.

In two-year-olds Geo. Lytle and Yuill Bros. had capital entries. T. E. Wallace had the leading yearling bulls with Sir Walter, a roan, out of Vanilla 3rd and by Scottish Canadian, Jas. Lytle second. Brown had the lead for calf of 1902 in a good backed one out of Brown's Best, by old Lyndhurst. Scottish Canadian was given championship.

In aged cows there was a nice ring, and competition hot. Jas. McKenzie, M.P.P., showed his \$400 roan cow purchased at Lynch's sale. He was finally placed first, though the day previous Wallace's Malden's Blush, a Royal Sallor cow, was considered the best. The two cows are very even, both being excellent animals, but of different type. The better back of the Lynch bred cow won the day for her. Still a good many preferred the Wallace cow. This left Brown's Galety 5th for third place, a cow of the same type as the first prize one, but in lower condition than she usually is, as she was not going to Winnipeg. Another Lynch bred cow in the hands of J. Lytle was unplaced. In 3-yr.-olds Wudermere Gem, a daughter of Galety 5th, a large well-fitted roan heifer, was an easy first, with Wallace's Vanilla 3rd second. J. H. Walnd had the first prize two-year-old in a dark roan by Lynch's Village Hero. K. McKenzie had second. The yearling ring was made up of three red heifers, all by Wallace's bull, Charger. Wallace got first and third, for two almost alike, while J. Bray had second for one bred by W. Lynch. She was a little the biggest, in fine bloom and a stylish one, but the judge liked the quality of the other better. Opinions differed on this judgment, many good breeders would have preferred Bray's for first. Another of Wallace's Charger's calves was to the front for calf, defeating Brown's calf out of Adala and sired by J. Miller's \$1,000 imported bull. We raised expected this calf to go to the front, not on account of its breeding, but it's individual merit. Bray led in the 1902 calf class with second and third to Brown for two red ones, the second prize being by old Lyndhurst and out of Phoebe, the other out of Miss Galloway by imported McIntosh. This was a close ring and another judge would probably place them differently. The judge explained his reasons for placing the awards as he did, saying that the first prize calf had much the better back. He made explanations in several other cases.

Jas. McKenzie showed a herd of Herefords, consisting of a capital yearling bull, two cows, a yearling heifer and two bull calves.

The dairy breeds were represented by a few Jerseys shown by various men and the usual large entry of Holsteins brought out by Jas. Glennie, Longburn. It was a particularly good one this year. K. McKenzie had most of the grade as well as fat cattle. The dairy breeds were judged by W. M. Champion, Reaburn.

SHEEP.

The exhibit was not large. F. W. Brown had his usual exhibit of capital Cotswolds, while O. W. Bailey showed Shropshires and Oxford Downs. Jno. Gerrie and Geo. Tidsbury were the judges.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was not as large as usual. F. W. Brown had things all his own way in Berkshires with a few good animals. One sow, Belya, had a fine litter with her, by Tippecanoe. Wm. McBride had all in Chester Whites, while there was hot competition in Tamworths. L. A. Bradley, J. J. McGowan and J. Glennie all had a share of the prizes, Bradley securing the most. Glennie had a sow with a fine litter of ten pigs.

POULTRY, ETC.

This exhibit was also smaller than in past years. They were judged by W. Lyall. J. Kitson, Macdonald, made a nice exhibit of White Wyandottes, Embden geese and Rouen ducks. H. Balls also had a nice exhibit.

The exhibit of grains, grasses, roots and vegetables was painfully small. There was a nice display of fruit, both preserved and fresh. Some of the latter was excellent. The exhibit of bread was not at all a bad one. Ladies' work was small. A few local firms made a display in the building, the leading ones being J. & E. Brown, with pianos, and D. McKillop with furniture. In the latter stand a cabinet of hand painted china, the work of Miss Watson, attracted considerable attention.

The exhibit of butter was fair, some good stuff being shown. The judging was done by Fred Lutley. The highest scoring was made in the entry for 20 lb. crocks, for which there were six entries, Jno. Brydon scoring 93. In rolls or prints Jas. Brydon scored 93.

Edmonton.

The fair this year was the biggest and best ever seen in the old town on the Saskatchewan. The weather was delightful and the crowds large every day. Excursion trains were run in and people attended from as far south as Calgary. The show was a grand success, largely owing to the enthusiastic spirit of the townspeople, who were determined to make a success of their exhibition this year. By any capable judges the fair ground at Edmonton is counted the prettiest in all the West. At any rate the result financially this year exceeded all expectations and there will be a large sum to carry over to next year.

HORSES.

There was only a fair turnout of horses, two stallions were all that were on the grounds. Some good colts, the get of Bay Nelson, winner of the 2.24 trot, were much admired by the judge, Dr. Hugo Reid, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

AWARDS.

Heavy Draught.—Stallion, three years or over—A. P. Laughlin, Strathcona.

Team in harness—1 Brackman-Ker, Co., Strathcona; 2 R. H. Davidson, Edmonton.

Brood mare, any age—1 Dowling Milling Co.; 2 James Tough, Edmonton.

Roadsters.—Stallion, two years or over—1 D. R. Stewart, Edmonton.

Brood mare with foal—1 Theodore Fulton, Strathcona; 2 Albert Reid, Strathcona.

Filly, two years old—1 W. R. Stewart, Macleod; 2 Thos. Jackson, Clover Bar.

Matched team in harness—1 W. R. Stewart; 2 John Lubbock.

Foal—Thomas Jackson. Mare or gelding, any age—1 W. R. Stewart; 2 R. J. Manson, Edmonton.

Carriage.—Best team, not under 16 hands—A. P. Laughlin. Best single, not under 16 hands—Dr. A. Braithwaite.

General Purpose.—Brood mare with foal—1 Albert Kuhl, Spruce Grove; 2 W. F. Wilkinson, Namao. Filly or gelding, three years old—W. F. Wilkinson. Filly or gelding, two years old—F. A. Pearce, New Lunnon. Filly or gelding, one year old—1 W. F. Stevens, Clover Bar. Foal of 1902—1 A. Kuhl; 2 Fred Grierson, Edmonton. Team, geldings or mares—1 A. Kuhl; 2 E. Dowling. Mare or gelding, any age—1 A. Kuhl; 2 E. Dowling. Saddle.—Mare or gelding, under saddle, 15 hands or over—1 D. R. Stewart; 2 J. Gainer, Strathcona. Pony under saddle, mare or gelding, 14½ hands or under—1 Geo. Hutton, Edmonton. Saddle horse ridden by gentleman—1 G. H. Acres; 2 D. R. Stewart.

CATTLE.

In the live stock line the cattle exhibit was easily the banner one and in it the Short-horns stood out prominently. P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, and G. & W. Bennie, Castlevary, Man., were the leading winners. The latter had out 17 head and were badly disappointed owing to Calgary fair being postponed. S. R. English, Strathcona, late of Griswold, Man., had the first prize yearling bull out of a ring of a dozen or more. This bull was second at Brandon last year, but other good judges would not have put him so high at Edmonton as the judge, D. Anderson, Rugby, Ont., did. Messrs. Talbot's bull was bred by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. The competition was much keener this year than last. Many animals sold at the Calgary sale were present. J. A. McPherson, Spruce Grove; D. Daly, Strathcona, and others, had good animals out. The young stock were particularly good.

In Herefords there were two particularly good lots out. O. Palmer, Lacombe, late of Nebraska, had out eight or nine head and won the herd prize. James Tough, Stony Plain, had the best bull, any age, in one bred by Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man. Mr. Tough deserves more than passing mention, as he showed horses, cattle, hogs, grains and grasses, both in the seed and sheaf. His exhibit of native and wild grasses was a good one. A few Jersey cattle were shown, while the grades and ranch cattle made up a nice exhibit.

AWARDS.

Shorthorns.—Bull, three years or over—1 P. Talbot, Lacombe; 2 G. & W. Bennie, Castlevary, Man. Bull, two years and under three—1 G. & W. Bennie. Bull, one year and under two—1 S. R. English, Strathcona; 2 W. Gowley, Strathcona; 3 G. & W. Bennie. Bull calf under one year—1 and 2 G. & W. Bennie. Cow, three years or over—1 J. A. McPherson, Spruce Grove; 2 P. Talbot. Heifer, two years and under three—1 P. Talbot; 2 G. & W. Bennie. Heifer calf, over one year and under two—1 P. Talbot; 2 M. F. Webb. Heifer calf, under one year—1 G. & W. Bennie. Herd, bull, three females, owned by one exhibitor—1 P. Talbot; 2 G. & W. Bennie. Best bull, any age—1 P. Talbot.

Herefords.—Bull, any age—1 J. Tough; 2 O. Palmer, Lacombe. Bull, one year—1 O. Palmer. Bull calf—1 O. Palmer; 2 Jas. Tough. Cow, three years or over—1 and 2 O. Palmer. Heifer, two years—1 Jas. Tough. Heifer, one year—1 Jas. Tough. Heifer calf—1 and 2 O. Palmer. Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor—1 O. Palmer; 2 J. Tough. Best bull, any age—1 Jas. Tough.

Fat Cattle.—Beef steer, any age—2 T. G. Hutchings. Best cow, any age—1 T. G. Hutchings; 2 Jas. Tough. Best heifer, special—1 Jas. Tough. Range cattle, steers or heifer, best three grass fed, five years and under—1 Jas. Tough.

Grades.—Cow, three years or over, beef strain—1 D. Brox. Cow, three years or over, milk—1 J. Hagman; 2 W. J. Richards; 3 hon. mention, J. McPherson. Heifer, two years and under three—1 D. Brox; 2 T. Jones. Heifer, one year and under two—1 D. Brox; 2 Jas. Tough. Calf, under one year—1 J. A. McPherson; 2 D. Brox. Steer, three years or over—1 T. G. Hutchings. Steer, two years and under three—1 and 2 J. Tough.

Jerseys.—Cow, three years or over—1 R. B. Walt; 2 J. H. Dowling. Heifer—J. H. Dowling.

The exhibit of sheep was small. Swine made a very creditable one, some excellent classes being shown. Poultry and dairy products made nice exhibits, while grains and grasses showed the fertility of the soil in good style. The following is the balance of the prize list:—

SHEEP.

Ram, shearing or over—1 J. S. Wilson, Horse Hills. Ram lamb—1 S. McCordie, Edmonton. Two ewes, shearlings or over—1 S. McCordie. Two ewe lambs—1 T. G. Hutchings.

SWINE.

Berkshires.—Boar, one year or over—1 W. Wingrove, Namao; 2 T. Swift, Clover Bar; 3 Thos. Daly, Clover Bar. Boar, under one year—1 T. Swift; 2 H. Crawford, Strathcona. Sow, one year or over—W. F. Wilkinson. Sow, under one year—1 John Redman, Strathcona; 2 T. Swift. Best brood sow—1 J. McPherson.

Poland Chinas.—Sow, one year and over—J. Tough.

Tamworths.—Boar, one year and over—1 F. C. Scamen, Strathcona; 2 W. Lange, Spruce Grove. Sow, one year or over—1 J. McPherson; 2 T. Daley.

Fat Pigs.—Any age or sex—J. Tough. Pure bred bacon hogs—J. Tough. Grade bacon hogs—1 and 2 J. Tough.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Roll butter, five pounds, dairy—1 F. C. Scamen, Strathcona; 2 W. Mitchell, Edmonton; h.c. W. F. Wilkinsou. Packed butter, home made, 20 pounds—1 J. Trimble; 2 W. Mitchell; 3 W. J. Baldwin. Crock butter, 10 pounds—1 J. Trimble; 2 T. Jackson, Clover Bar; 3 J. Hagman. Print butter, 10 pounds—1 Mrs. McPherson, Edmonton; 2 J. Trimble; h.c. J. Hagman.

GRASSES AND GRAINS.

Best collection grain for seed, two bushels of any variety—James Tough. Best sample two-rowed barley, for pearling—1 H. A. Crawford, Strathcona; 2 John Redman. Two bus. two-rowed barley—H. H. Crawford. Two bus. six-rowed barley—J. Tough. Two bus. Red Fife wheat—1 Thos. Daly; 2 J. M. Brown, Agricola. Best five bus. of seed oats.—This exhibit is to be known as the "Alberta Seed Oats Competition."—1 Thos. Daly, silver medal and \$15; 2 Wm. McRae, Clover Bar. Best sample milling oats—1 Thos. Daly; 2 W. McRae. One peck of flax—J. M. Brown. Best exhibit of uncured grasses, clover, etc., growth of 1902, of any variety, showing best value for hay, to be shown in sheaves, each sheaf to show the length of grass and date when cut—1 Jas. Tough; 2 John Redman. Sheaf of wheat, growth of 1902—1 John Redman; 2 Jacob Kuntz. Sheaf of oats, growth of 1902—T. G. Hutchings. Sheaf of two-rowed barley, growth of 1902—1 J. Tough; 2 H. H. Crawford. Sheaf six-rowed barley, growth of 1902—1 Jacob Kuntz; 2 J. Redman. Sheaf home grass, growth of 1902—1 E. Dean; 2 S. W. Anderson. Best exhibit native wild grasses, pea vines, hop vines, vetches, to be shown in sheaf—1 J. Tough; 2 L. Thorsmark, Edmonton.

Carberry.

Carberry has been all along noted for the number and quality of the exhibits at its annual fair. The change from a fall to a summer fair has cut out the magnificent display of grain and vegetables, but the cattle and horses are fit to be seen either at home or abroad. R. I. M. Power is a horseman of provincial fame. Swenerton and Henderson run neck and neck for Clydesdale honors. Rosemount and Jerviswood are two grand horses. The Shire horse from Macgregor, Netley Duke, is an imported three-year-old bay and very promising, and the farm horses of the Big Plain are never behind. J. G. Barron, Graham and the Olivers do their share to uphold the Shorthorn banner. Other stock were below the display of past years. McCurdy had a good line of poultry.

We think the Shires and Clydes should be joined in the diploma class.

The leading prize winners were as follows:

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds and Hackneys.—Power had all prizes except one second for Boyd.

Roadsters.—Standard bred stallion—1 H. W. Brown. Colt or filly, one year old—1 W. W. Ireland; 2 C. Rasmussen. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 A. Bennett; 2 W. W. Ireland. Team in harness—1 G. Barrett; 2 Alex. Marshall. Single mare or gelding in harness—1 G. Barrett; 2 H. Glass. Saddle mare or gelding—1 A. Yeandle; 2 W. S. Henderson.

Coach.—Stallion, any age—1 J. and J. C. Elchist. Team in harness—1 D. Reynolds. Mare or gelding in harness—1 John Jackson; 2 John Switzer.

Clydesdales.—Stallion, four years old—1 W. Swenerton; 2 W. S. Henderson. Stallion, three years old—1 W. S. Henderson. Stallion, two years old—1 G. B. Murphy; 2 Wm. Bailey. Stallion, any age—Diploma, W. Swenerton. Foal of 1902—1 John Watts. Stallion and three of his get—Diploma by the Horse Breeders' Association, W. Swenerton. Shires.—Stallion, three years old and upwards—Diploma and 1st, Jas. Muir, Macgregor.

Agricultural.—Brood mare with foal by aide—1 H. Renwick; 2 John Watts. Foal of 1902—1 Dr. Henderson; 2 U. Renwick. Filly or gelding, two years old—1 R. Smith; 2 Wm. Shaw. Agricultural team—1 H. M. Lyons; 2 John Gibson; 3 T. Peacock.

General Purpose.—Brood mare with foal by side—1 R. Surgeson; 2 R. F. Lyons. Foal of 1902—1 R. Robinson; 2 R. F. Lyons. Filly or gelding, one year old—1 A. Bennett. Filly or gelding, two years old—1 Thos. Dempsey; 2 W. G. Rogers. Team—1 Jas. Humeston; 2 H. Dunton.

Ponics.—Saddle—1 R. I. M. Power; 2 A. Shaw.

Special Class.—Prizes given by W. Swenerton, V.S., for foals of 1902, by Rosemount—1 John Watts; 2 U. Renwick; 3 R. Smith.

Best Farmer's Turnout—1 Wm. Shaw.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Bull, two years old and upwards—1 and 2 J. G. Barron. Bull, yearling—1 Geo. Oliver; 2 John Graham. Bull calf—1 and 2 Barron. Heifer calf—1 and 2 Barron. Cow, three years and upwards—1 and 2 Barron. Heifer, two years—1 Barron; 2 Graham. Heifer, yearling—1 and 2 Barron. Bull, any age—1 and diploma—Barron.

Holsteins.—Cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Wm. Atkin. Heifer, two years old—1 Atkin.

Herefords.—Cow, three years and upwards—1 Thos. Worth. Bull calf—Worth.

Dairy Grades.—Cow, three years and upwards—1 R. Smith.

SHEEP.

Leicesters.—W. G. Rogers had all awards. Shropshires and Grades.—W. Fitzsimmons had all awards.

SWINE.

Geo. Hope, Jr., had all prizes for Berkshires.

R. Ferguson, Jr., all prizes for grades.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Farm dairy crock, 20 pounds—1



Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL. 1-2

Mrs. D. Fetterley; 2 Mrs. T. Goggin. Butter, basket, 10 pounds in prints—1 Mrs. Jas. Graham; 2 Mrs. John Gorrell. Butter, for table use, 3 pounds—1 Mrs. Thos. Goggin; 2 Mrs. John Gorrell. Firkin or crock, 20 pounds—1 Mrs. John Gorrell; 2 Mrs. Jas. Graham. Crock, 10 pounds—1 Mrs. Jas. Graham; 2 Mrs. John Gorrell. Tub, 25 lbs.—1 Mrs. T. Goggin; 2 Mrs. W. H. Bates. Eggs—1 Bertha Hope.

Yorkton.

Fine weather prevailed for the annual exhibition at Yorkton July 15-17. A little rain fell the second night but did not interfere with the show. The attendance was fairly good. An excursion train, however, did not get in until nearly closing time, so the exhibits were held over and an evening performance put up for the benefit of the late comers. An Indian pow-wow and broncho busting afforded entertainment. The races were good, the free-for-all especially so. John Leppington, of Bredenbury, cleaned up almost everything in the way of cattle prizes while Porter Bros., of the same place, stood well to the front in the horse line. Out of thirteen entries these two farmers secured eleven firsts and one second—pretty good for Bredenbury.

HORSES.

There was a nice exhibit of horses out. No less than five heavy draft stallions were present, all fairly good ones. The lead was given to Fumerton's Clydesdale, a big bright bay with white markings and an all round good one. He also won the \$50 special to stand in the Yorkton district for 1903. He has a good record behind him and has done a heavy seasons' work. Second place went to a Percheron shown by Galbraith & Smith, of Brandon, and third to a rather undersized Clydesdale, but possessing particularly good action and of high quality. There were a few good draft, agricultural and general purpose teams. Porter Bros., Bredenbury, had a capital agricultural team. There was a good turnout of brood mares, especially the heavy ones, and a few capital heavy draft foals. Evidently the Yorkton horse breeders are working along right lines.

CATTLE.

There were not many Shorthorns shown. Peaker Bros. refrained from exhibiting. Mr. Leppington, of Bredenbury, had out five head. He had the sweepstakes bull, a thick set fellow of Royal Sallor blood and an exceptionally good bull. One of his cows was a particularly smooth one and of great scale. An 11 months old heifer was a very sweet thing with grand front and strong back. Two bull calves completed his herd. They were all shown in fine bloom. Mr. Bull also showed five head. His two bulls were in fine condition, the yearling, a white one, being a blocky fellow. His females were scarcely as good. Only one Polled Angus bull was forward to uphold the fame of the doddies. He was owned by Porter Bros.

Really the best exhibit of live stock was the pens of five export steers. There were six pens shown and not an individual in the lot but what would go over 1,400 lbs. Duncan Bros. had out three pens and secured 1st, 2nd and highly commended. The other lots were more mixed in their breeding. The prize lots were fine, big, breezy looking steers, with deeply covered, level backs, splendid heart girth and well sprung ribs. Just the kind which in a month or so will be on the way to the old country market. This is a valuable prize and one to be commended.

There were no sheep shown and only a few pigs, a few good Berkshires being present. A small display of poultry was present. There was a nice show of vegetables and roots considering the season. The display of grains was good and that of brome grass capital.

D. Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., judged horses, cattle, swine and lectured the morning of the last day on the draft horse, the beef steer and the bacon hog, using animals to illustrate his talks.

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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, JULY 21, 1902

WILL THERE BE A GRAIN BLOCKADE?

Already, and it is none too soon, there are disquieting rumors of a strong likelihood that in part, if not to the same extent, the grain blockade of last year is to be repeated. Last year's troubles were particularly aggravated by two special causes. The C. P. R. authorities spent the whole summer fighting a losing battle with its section hands, which everyone except the few strong-headed men in office could all along see was bound to do serious injury to the company and still more serious wrong to the farmers and business men of the West, who were allowed no voice in the dispute, but had to grin and bear very serious losses as the result of that quarrel.

Another serious aggravation of last year's blockade was the delay in the construction of the C. N. R. from Winnipeg to Fort William. It is one thing to "figger up" before an admiring audience the short months required to build such a road, and usually a much more difficult task to overcome all the difficulties that lie in the way of its practical fulfillment. But whether that delay was or was not excusable it had most unpleasant consequences to the wheat-growers along that road who were trusting the forecasts of cheap and immediate transportation.

By the way, it may be here noted that just when the people who were formerly

dependent on the C. P. R. as their only means of transportation secured a competing line, that road was at such points as it intersected the C. N. R. securing all the traffic it could withdraw from the new road, while points it had a firm grip of had to grin and bear the consequences of this improper competition.

The C.N.R. is fighting much the same kind of battle this year with its employees as the C.P.R. did last summer, and, no matter how it may be settled between the immediate parties interested, there is a probability amounting almost to a certainty that the men whose crops ought to be carried over that road will have to stand the consequences of this ugly battle between the C. N. R. and its employees, with this little special aggravation that when the worst comes to the worst the Manitoba taxpayer may have to shoulder the deficit.

The people of the West have just had a very confident assurance from Mr. McNicoll, the General Manager of the C. P. R., that there are already being built, or actually completed, very large additions to the rolling stock of that company, and so far as we can learn they may be able to carry out a much heavier share of this year's crop before the close of navigation than they did last year. But the main point to be kept in view is the proportion between their best carrying power and the probable wheat crop of the country. Last year some of the earlier ripened districts of Manitoba came pretty well out of the trouble, especially where the rivalry before referred to was in operation. But in the magnificent wheat area, of which Indian Head is the present centre, it has not been the usual practice of farmers north of the Qu'Appelle river to haul in the bulk of their wheat till sleighing was available, and there was this important difference between their last year's situation and those of former years, that owing to the total inability of the C. P. R. to relieve the overcharged elevators at the various stations, the men who came last had to suffer all the loss and inconvenience due to the want of elevator space, and besides that were forced to sell at a serious discount for cash or hold for several months till the clearance from Fort William gave them a chance for a fair market.

It is safe to say that the unfair pressure of the last year's blockade on the farmers of Assiniboia was the principal provocation to the organization of the Western Grain Growers' Association, and it will take a good deal more than genial talks with reporters to satisfy the sufferers from last year's blockade that they will not be this year again landed in very much the same predicament. The extra crop of last year was only a precursor of the probabilities of greatly increased transportation requirements for years to come, as the result of our rapidly expanding wheat area, and if this year, with no mutiny among its employees and the huge additions to its rolling stock referred to by Mr. McNicoll, there is another such blockade, there will be a more bitter feeling of discontent among wheat growers against the C. P. R. and with much greater reason than ever before.

Mr. McNicoll reports very encouragingly on the prospects for increased elevator accommodation at Fort William, but so far we know very little of the probabilities for lake transport during the two months when most of our crop must go out if it is to reach foreign markets this year. With the present crop outlook we will need all the ready cash we can get for grain going by water carriage and more than all the accommodation our prospective terminal elevators can provide. Of course, the extensive additions to our local elevator system will probably overtake all our requirements for winter storage, and that is the one undimmed prospect for our season's crop storage.

It is evident that the outlook for districts tributary to the C. N. R. will be made considerably worse by prolonged delay in the settlement of the present strike. Even at the best the farmers depending on that line have not much reason for cheerful anticipations from a road that has had to take more care of itself than is good for either the road or the people it is meant to serve.

The unfavorable comment made by this paper on the policy and methods by which at the close of the last session of the local legislature the N. P.'s enterprise was strangled at its birth may before many moons are past find too practical justification. Duluth is in one sense a foreign port, but it is, if we choose to avail ourselves of it, a very likely means to relieve the strain on our own lake transport. The difference between 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels carried at a moderate rate for rail and water transport by way of Duluth and the same quantity stagnating the Western elevators is one that every farmer can feel in his breeches pocket and may resent more bitterly at some future day than some people now expect. Whatever may be the policy of railroad magnates and their abettors in and out of parliament the policy that most strongly commends itself to us as a farmer's paper is in the direction of the freest possible transportation facilities.

THE PASSING OF THE RANGE.

Considerable glamor has in the past been cast over the life and achievements of the cowboy on the Western prairies. Doubtless he has served a useful purpose and contributed his quota towards the task of developing the Northwest, which has been undergoing a process of evolution ever since its first settlement in the seventies. Coupled with the glorification of the "cow puncher" was a silent contempt for the "mossback" or farmer. The first stockman who broke a few acres of prairie in order to raise a crop of oats was doubtless regarded with pitying contempt by his "thoroughbred" rancher neighbors, but as years rolled by it became more and more evident that beef, mutton and horses were not the only, or even the most valuable, products the soil of our ranching country was capable of producing. An exchange pertinently remarks, anent range conditions in the State of Montana, that the range cattle industry of that State is undergoing radical changes and that the end of the evolution process is not in sight. Large "outfits" are rapidly becoming a thing of the past and the great herds of cattle are gradually following their predecessors, viz., the buffalo, into oblivion. The great pastures of the Southwestern States have been subdued by the barb wire fence and the plow and a similar condition is being established in the Northwestern States and in the Canadian Northwest. Hay stacks innumerable now dot the landscape, every natural meadow has its mow and the shack of the "nester" is everywhere in evidence. On the Little Missouri, in Montana, where once the great Wibaux herds grazed, settlers' daisies have rendered beef making by that process unprofitable, and this is but one of many instances. The sheep ranging industry, too, though more tenacious of life, is gradually going to the wall. The settlers are a menace to the migratory sheep bands, and that feature of range life is also doomed to extinction within a very few years.

The range, however, will still produce cattle, sheep and horses and possibly in increasing numbers. Few men have grasped what the producing capacity of the enormous stretches of rich country will be when brought under the influence of farming operations. Where one big herd disappears, a dozen small ones immediately take its place. It is a mistake to imagine that "ranging," or, as the term is generally understood, grazing on the public domain and on unoccupied lands belonging to private individuals, will go into disuse. The range, which, of course, will become more and more limited and in time will be confined to the roughest parts of each district, unfit for agricultural operations, will still be used and the cattle business will be more profitable than ever through stockmen marketing their tops in the fall and finishing the tails on hay and rough grain. This in addition to netting the producer more money, will have a tendency to equalize the supply, so that Canadian ranch cattle may

be offered in the British market all the year round, or almost so, a condition which every student of the beef market situation knows is indispensable to the development of a regular clientele amongst consumers. We have in the Canadian Northwest every factor requisite to building up a reputation for healthy, high class beef and mutton, and once we can realize that while nature has been especially kind to us and will turn out an article hard to beat practically without the assistance of man, it will pay to give this assistance and not rely entirely on domestic animals, developed through centuries of skilful breeding and feeding, sustaining life and making money for their owners under the conditions to which the buffalo had been inured by nature's inexorable law—the survival of the fittest.

However, as explained above, whether our western stockmen realize these facts or not, circumstances are daily driving them into more limited operations, and, hence, into more careful methods. The country west and immediately north of Macleod, the Calgary and Lethbridge districts and many other parts of the Territories, have already been yielded up to the thrifty farmer and while we may in some respects regret the "passing" of the range, from an economic standpoint, 'tis better so, and the most satisfactory part of the new condition of affairs is that the rancher himself, the man whose occupation is vanishing, admits that it is better and yields up his sway with good grace.

—If a farmer wants his boy to become a lawyer or doctor or to follow some profession he breaks his bank account to give him an education. If he wants him to be a farmer he too often just directs him along the ruts he and his forefathers have followed for generations past, giving him neither time to study or facilities to learn any new thing about farming. That is one reason why the boys don't stay on the farm.



The diver dies without air to breathe. The consumptive dies without lungs to breathe the air, or of lungs rendered incapable of breathing by disease. The blood as it flows in and out of the lungs indicates the consumptive's progress. As the lungs grow weaker less oxygen is inhaled and the blood changes from scarlet to purple. Oxygen is the life of the blood as the blood is the life of the body.

The effect of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery upon weak lungs is to strengthen them, to enable the full oxygenation of the blood, arrest the progress of disease, and heal the inflamed tissues. Lung diseases have been and are being cured by "Golden Medical Discovery," in cases where deep-seated cough, frequent hemorrhage, emaciation, weakness, and night-sweats have all pointed to a fatal termination by consumption.

"Some years ago I was almost a helpless victim of that dread disease—consumption," writes Mr. Chas. Fross, P. M., of Sitka, White Co., Ind. "I was confined to my room for several months; my friends and neighbors had given up all hope of my recovery, until one day a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and after I had taken the contents of the second bottle I began to improve. After taking six bottles I was, I honestly believe, delivered from the grave and entirely cured. I am now a strong and hearty man."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Binder Twine

What Twine Did You Use Last Year?

IF YOU BOUGHT

You used the twine that gave the best satisfaction. If you did not buy **PREMIER MANILA**, ask your neighbor if he used it. He will and so will you buy **PREMIER MANILA** this year. Sold in every district.

Guaranteed for Evenness, Strength, Quality and Length.

A Canadian Binder Twine, 600 feet to the lb. See a sample of **PREMIER MANILA** before you place your twine order and you will have a twine that is guaranteed to give you absolute satisfaction.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Wholesale Distributors, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PREMIER MANILA



July 26, 1902.

Trade in all lines has been wonderfully helped by the continued fine weather that we have been favored with during the past two weeks, as it has encouraged country merchants to order freely in view of a heavy crop. Houses dealing in staple goods are working up to their limit. The demand is so keen for goods of all kinds and the outlook so bright for the future development of the country that numerous Eastern firms are looking to establishing western branches. Floods and washouts have been numerous, but being confined largely to river valleys they have not as yet done very serious damage to crops. Owing to the steady demand for goods of all kinds values are advancing especially on all hardware, lumber and farm implements. Efforts are now being made to bring up the harvest hands. It is expected that fully 25,000 will be wanted, and an effort will be made to attract English labor. The exhibition has brought large crowds to the city, the largest of any previous year, and travellers of all leading houses are showing samples to visiting merchants. Bank clearings continue to show an increased volume of trade.

Wheat.

The American markets are a little weaker and fluctuate with the weather reports. The world's visible supply is very low, but the knowledge of this fact excites no speculative feeling, business going on very much from hand to mouth. Reports from Europe indicate that Russia and Roumania are rushing their new wheat on the market, but that may be taken not as an indication of an abundant crop but rather of the poverty of the producers. Something occurred to cause a slight spurt on the Chicago market a few days ago, but such spurts have little effect on local quotations, which are about ½ cent better than a fortnight ago.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending July 19 were as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 6; No. 1 northern, 21; No. 2 northern, 21; no grade, 14; No. 4, 2; condemned, 2. Oats—No. 2 white, 3; No. 2 mixed, 1; no grade, 3. Barley—No. 3, 1; feed, 1. Total, 75. The previous week's inspection totalled 770 cars. Thomson, Sons & Co.'s weekly market report is as follows:—

Wheat—It has been an extremely quiet week in the wheat markets with a tendency to moderately lower prices. In

the American speculative markets trade has for the most part been quiet and dull, and confined to the professional element. It is a narrow market with almost no interest in it on the part of the speculating public. The price changes on the week show a decline of ¼c. to 1c. per bushel. Favorable weather for the crop on the American continent has advanced the prospects of the spring wheat and has assisted the progress of threshing and hauling to market of the winter wheat down south. It is estimated that the harvesting of winter wheat in the States is practically finished, and threshing is freely engaged in. The Modern Miller says the crop is threshing out fully up to expectations but the quality is poor, and farmers are selling freely. Reports from California say that threshing is progressing all over that State and that the yield is good. European markets have been quiet and easy, and show a tendency to follow the declines on this side more readily than the advances. European crops continue to make a favorable showing generally, but owing to previous reserves being used up France is likely to import anywhere between 20,000,000 bushels and 40,000,000 bushels during the coming 12 months, as her crop, although estimated as being as large as last year, will be below her requirements and reserves must be replenished to some extent. Italy is also expected to import freely as her crop is not so good, and last year, with a rather better crop, she imported 40,000,000 bushels. India, Australia and Argentina will be practically out of the export business until they have their new crops ready to ship in January and February, so that the weight of the demand for European requirements will fall heavily on America during the next five months. In last week's review we drew attention to the smallness of the world's visible reserve stocks compared with what they have been during recent years, and there is only one conclusion to be drawn from the situation, viz., that although foreign demand is disappointing and actual exports small at the present time there will be surely a reaction to active demand and higher prices before long. Last week the American visible supply increased 607,000 bushels against an increase the previous week of 686,000 bushels and a decrease of 298,000 bushels same week last year. The world's shipments were 5,600,000 bushels against 7,701,000 bushels the previous week and 7,614,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,928,000 bushels last week against a decrease of 2,900,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 656,000 bushels same week last year.

The local market has been quiet but firm all week with a very small business

doing. In the fore part of the week the feeling was somewhat stronger. While buyers were scarce holders were not disposed to reduce prices in order to sell, and on Wednesday No. 1 hard was worth 76½; No. 1 northern, 75c., and No. 2 northern, 72½c. spot or July delivery in store Fort William. With the easier markets outside the feeling here is easier too, and yesterday prices were practically the same as they were a week ago, viz., No. 1 hard, 76½c.; No. 1 northern, 74½c.; and No. 2 northern, 72½c. in store Fort William, spot, July or first half of August delivery.

Oats.

There is, if anything, a more lively demand for oats. No. 2 white have sold at 41½c. at Winnipeg; feed grades, 37c. to 38c.

Barley.

Little doing. Feed prices, 40c.

Flour.

Prices unchanged. Patents, \$2.05; seconds, \$1.90; thirds, \$1.75; XXXX, \$1.25.

Mill Feed and Chop.

Bran, \$15; shorts, \$17; oat chop, \$28; barley chop, \$24; ground screening, \$14.

Horses.

The demand continues for good work horses, and dealers are doing a steady business. Values keep well up.

Cattle.

Since last report the export movement from the western ranges has begun. Two train loads, consisting of about 600 head, have gone forward. These were selected animals from the Canadian Land & Ranch Co.'s ranges at Crane Lake, the whole of the output for this year having been purchased by Gordon, Ironsides & Fares. Choice export steers will bring as high as 5c. Choice butchers' cattle are scarce and values continue high, from 4c. to 4½c. being the range for choice fat butchers' cattle, off the cars here.

Dressed beef is easier at 7c. to 7½c., which is 1c. lower than a week ago.

Sheep.

Receipts are beginning to be more plentiful. There is no change in prices from 3½c. to 4½c., according to quality. Dressed mutton is lower, being 8½c. instead of 9c.

Hogs.

Supplies are coming forward fairly freely and values continue at 6½c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed pork, 7½c. to 8½c.

Butter.

Creamery — Values continue steady, with perhaps a little wider range than at last report, 16c. to 17c., according to quality, f.o.b. factories.

Dairy — Receipts are large. Some of the supplies coming in are badly packed, and country merchants are bound to lose money on such shipments. Others consider any old thing good enough to ship in. There is no change in values. We quote 10c. to 12c. for round lots.

Cheese.

The market is easier, as noted in last report, 8½c. now being top value.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Live fowl bring 60c. to 75c., and live turkeys, 11c. a pound. Spring chicken, 25c. to 35c. a pair.

Eggs—The falling off in supplies and the keen demand for them has sent values higher, 13c. a dozen by the case being now the going price.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—There has been no change in the market since last report, values being on the basis of 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

Wool—We quote 6c. to 6½c. for Manitoba wool. Buyers are looking after the Territorial clip, which is expected to be larger than ever before. We quote 7½c. to 8½c. at point of shipment.

Seneca Root.

Since last report values have advanced 2c., the price now being 40c. a pound.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.



New buildings are being erected for the Paris Plow Co.

A. H. Trimble is going into the implement business at Red Deer, Alta.

Geo. Kirkland, of the Sawyer & Massey Co., reports business as very good indeed.

D. McKillop, formerly Deering agent at Dauphin, is now a resident of Shoal Lake.

Dean & Co. have begun work on a new building on Washington Ave., Minneapolis.

The American-Abell Co. are distributing some well executed catalogues and attractive hangers.

The C. P. R. have put in the long siding running up to the new warehouse of the Waterloo Threshing Co.

The Ganby Belting Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, are contemplating the opening of a branch factory in Canada.

A. Filshie, of Mount Forest, is furnishing a rope, in place of helting, as a driving device, and claims many advantages for it.

Messrs. Dalgleish & Westbrook, implement agents, of Rouleau, Assa., are putting up a large building for their increasing business.

The brick work on the new building of the Watrous Engine Works Co. is well on the way. It is going to be quite an addition to the city.

It is said that there are grand openings for Canadian manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, and other lines, in South Africa.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., of Toronto, have received an order from South Africa for twelve complete airmotor outfits.

Reports are published to the effect that the implement trade in Australia is being reduced, owing to the severe drouth in the southern portion of the island.

H. Cockshutt, general manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., is on a visit to the West, and, like all the other sojourners, expresses delight at the go-ahead appearance of the metropolis.

W. H. Steele, manager of the Palmerston Carriage Co., spent exhibition week in Winnipeg with A. C. McRae, who looks after their interests here.

W. H. Seymour, pioneer manufacturer of reapers, of Brockport, N.J., recently celebrated his 100th birthday. The event was celebrated in due form. Residences were decorated for the occasion.

A. E. Merritt, representing the Chatham Wagon Works, is making a business visit to Messrs. H. F. Anderson & Co., who handle their goods in Winnipeg, and like all other visitors, expresses pleasure at the outlook.

A. E. Mott, the western manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., returned last week from a trip to the East. He reports things booming with the factories, the most of them being run to their full capacity.

"Nothing but windmills" has been the advertisement of E. E. Devlin & Co. They have found such good openings for Airmotor Co.'s pumps that they now advertise "Nothing but windmills and pumps."

W. Johnston & Co., of North Main St., are erecting an addition to their warehouse. It is 54 x 140, with a platform 16 x 54. When this new building is up they will have a ground floor space of 66 x 330.

Mack Best, salesman for the Cockshutt Plow Co., at Brandon, met with a serious accident lately. He was thrown from his rig, receiving a severe kick on the back of the head. He is able to be around again.

The Port Huron Thresher Co. have issued a very nice hanger. It represents one of their engines and separators and is well executed in colors. J. M. Thomson, the manager for Western Canada, will be pleased to furnish copies.

At the present time all is bustle in unloading and shipping with the implement dealers. Carload upon carload of goods are being handled and what is very pleasing to all is the fact that there is no prospect of anything being carried over to next year.

O. M. Hatcher, formerly of Forrester & Hatcher, music dealers, of Winnipeg, is now busy selling machinery, covering territory in Manitoba and Dakota. Mr. Forrester remains in the city as manager for the R. S. Williams Sons & Co. musical business.

W. H. Tudhope, secretary-treasurer of the Tudhope Carriage Co., Orillia, Ont., was one of the visitors in Winnipeg last week. He

was returning from an extended trip to the coast and stopped off to talk over business with their western representative, J. J. Buggee.

One of the players in the baseball tournament, held at Virden last week, was a farmer who is reported worth \$15,000, and, between games, he found time to look into the merits of threshing machines and placed his order for a complete outfit with the American-Abell Thresher Co.

T. H. Whitehead, of the Brantford Carriage Co., is in Winnipeg. He is paying Messrs. J. Maw & Co., their representatives for the West, a visit, and "taking in" our fair. Mr. W. is pleased at the advance made in the metropolis and delighted at the company's prospects for the future.

The following item is going the rounds of the press: "The Woodstock Wagon Co. are enlarging their factory by building an addition thereto 115 feet long by 44 feet wide, and two storeys high. The capital stock of the concern is also being increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000 in order to keep pace with their growing business."

R. McKenzie, who handles the output of the McLaughlin Carriage Works of Oshawa, Ont., was delighted this week to receive a visit from G. W. McLaughlin, president of the Ontario company. The easterner is remaining over for the Industrial and we feel sure will return home feeling that the West is more than ever "in it."

The Watson Mfg. Co. are having their premises on Princess street fitted up in fine shape. When finished they will have quite attractive show-rooms. Mr. Watson has just returned from a trip "on the field," and reports everything satisfactory from a business standpoint. The crops are looking fine and everyone seems happy.

Through the serious action of the council of Peoria, Ill., it is likely that the R. Herschel Mfg. Co. will leave that city. The trouble was over the right to certain property upon which the company was building extensive works. Too late the council receded from its position. East Moline, it is expected will be favored with the establishment.

Wm. Butterworth, vice-president of the John Deere Plow Works, of Moline, Ill., is paying a visit to their western representatives, The Fairchild Co. This is Mr. Butterworth's first visit to the Canadian West and he is greatly impressed with the general go-aheadiveness of the city. There is no doubt he will return home with a wide vision regarding the West.

T. J. Storey, vice-president and superintendent of the Canada Carriage Co., of Brockville, Ont., is the guest of The Fairchild Co., who handle their product from Lake Superior west. Mr. Storey is much pleased at the business done in the West this season, quite a number of their vehicles being disposed of. He notes with pleasure the advancement exhibited in Manitoba.

Letters patent incorporating "the Western Implement Manufacturing Company, Limited," have been issued and now the company is in regular shape to conduct business. R. Muir, long and favorably known in connection with Western Canada's grain trade, is the president, and J. Harmer manager. They have their factory on Donald St. in running order and are quite busy turning out machines.

From the Palmerston Carriage Co. (A. C. McRae, western representative at Winnipeg) we have received one of their attractive hangers. The upper half is a winter scene, a couple of horses being driven tandem by a lady in a cutter, while on the lower portion appear a number of their cutters, the upholstery of which looks well in red and green. It is a very nice ornamentation for any wall.

Gaar, Scott & Co. (J. R. Norris, general agent) are having their office enlarged at the transfer warehouse of W. Johnston & Co., 776 Main St., Winnipeg, and are better prepared to meet the demands of their increasing business. They have on exhibition at their warehouses two full threshing outfits, with all modern improvements, to show their customers. All threshermen, who are interested in threshing machinery, should call and examine the outfit, which is one of the most complete rigs built for the North-western trade.

F. E. Kenaston, president of the American-Abell Thresher Co., made a "flying visit" to Winnipeg last week. The greater portion of the time he was here he spent with L. Hartsborne, local manager of the concern. Though quite busy from early morn to late at night, our southern friend did not fail to look around, and reports pleasing advancement in the city, though only a short time since last here. He is so far delighted with the investment he has made. Prospects are much better than were at first anticipated. Difficulty was found in keeping up with the orders sent in.

A. M. Stewart, for some time of Johnston & Stewart, has formed a partnership with Geo. A. Metcalfe, formerly of the McCormick Harvester Co., for the carrying on of the implement business. The new firm is arranging for property on which they will erect a good sized building for their trade. They will be western representatives for the Woodstock Wagon Co., John Campbell & Sons' carriages, Paris plows and barrows and Walkerton binder twine. Though they have no permanent office, they are open for business,

Don't lose time when the grain is ripe. Get a Binder that you know will work through the season without a break-down.

THE FROST & WOOD NO. 3 OPEN-REAR BINDER

Is the machine you need.



It does not waste twine; it does not miss sheaves; the eccentric wheel equalizes and reduces strain; the Force Feed saves grain; it cuts close to the ground; it has roller and ball bearings. There are other good features peculiar to the Frost & Wood No. 3 Open-Rear.

Call on our agents and examine the machine yourself. You will like it.

THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.

WESTERN BRANCH:

WINNIPEG.

and will be pleased to answer correspondence addressed to them in care of box 711.

Once more the West, as a manufacturing field, is to receive reward. This time Fort William is "strictly in it." For years the Copp Co., of Hamilton, Ont., has been well known as manufacturers of stoves, and members of the firm are about to locate at the western town. W. J. and Harold Copp propose starting the manufacture of stoves and ranges at Fort William, the firm name to be the Copp Foundry Co. The new company will erect buildings and employ a large staff upon the understanding that they are given a bonus of \$15,000. On the 23rd the rate-payers vote upon the by-law authorizing the issue of debentures for the grant.

George Stephens, founder and president of the Moline Plow Co., died at his home at Moline, Ill., a few days back, in his eighty-fourth year. During his lifetime up to 1885 Mr. Stephens was the moving spirit of the firm. In that year he retired from active work, turning all over to his sons and sons-in-law, who now conduct the affairs of the great concern. The funeral was a simple and dignified affair, the service being conducted by one of his intimate friends. The body was cremated at Doverport, the ashes being placed in a beautiful mausoleum. Out of respect for the deceased Deere & Co., the great opposition plow works, and the banks closed for half a day.

John Stevens, of the Stevens Mfg. Co., has returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast. He returns to work after having had a pleasant time, and says: "Winnipeg's good enough for me." On the coast he was playing himself, but on the home trip he had an eye to business. He took a run up the Edmonton line and from Innisfail north reports the crop prospects as fine. From the latter place south the floods have done considerable damage, knocking traffic endways. "It is wonderful how quick they recover, though," is the way he puts it, when speaking of the settlers who have suffered, "they will soon pick up." East of Calgary the outlook is the best for years, and in consequence he is happy.

Recently The Nor-West Farmer had a decidedly clear case of the advantage of advertising in our columns brought to our notice. One of the threshing machine firms advertising with us had a letter from one of our 15,000 subscribers who said that he saw their advertisement in The Farmer and would like information regarding the machinery. A traveller was sent to the farmer's place, not a great distance from Winnipeg and a sale made. "This was direct through advertising in The Nor-West Farmer," said the Winnipeg manager, "and we made more in the one sale than would cover our year's advertising. We have more replies to our advertisement in The Nor-West Farmer than all the others combined." Moral—Advertise regularly in The Nor-West Farmer.

If the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial would take the trouble to walk around and look into the various implement headquarters they would come to the conclusion that the sooner they erected a carriage and implement building the better. Nearly everyone of the dealers are "togging up" in great shape, making preparation for the exhibition of their goods. Much, if not all, of this would be done at the grounds if there was a proper building there, with power at the service of the exhibitors. But they do not care to go to the expense necessary to make a proper exhibit, when such expense is only good for one show. The Nor-West Farmer hopes that the management of the Industrial will take hold of this question and see that be-

fore another year there is a manufacturers' building. Such a structure, well fitted up, would prove a great attraction to the fair and would be hailed with delight by the dealers.

The first competition in baseball for the valuable cup presented by the American-Abell Thresher Co. took place at Virden last week and was witnessed by quite a crowd. Among them was Thos. A. Drummond, who was there in his capacity as trustee of the trophy. A number of clubs entered and the play was quite keen in several instances. The final game was between Brandon and Virden, resulting in favor of the latter by 4 to 2. A question has arisen in connection with the contest which is likely to give the trustees some little trouble. And yet it should not, if good amateur ball playing is what they are after. The American-Abell Co. gave the cup for competition among amateur clubs, and, with this in view, a number of purely amateur teams put in an appearance. We are given to understand that Brandon and Virden are not such. They admitted baying outside players, and against such action some of the purely amateur clubs have protested. The Nor-West Farmer does not know the mind of the American-Abell people, but on the cup it is announced that it is for the amateur championship. If it is the desire to foster purely amateur ball playing the course is quite clear for the trustees. We are informed that one of the clubs playing was made up pretty much of farmers.

W. H. Hutchinson, manager of the Fairchild Co., and secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg Implement and Carriage Jobbers' Association, has returned from an extended visit to the south and east. He visited all the principal manufacturing centres, including Minneapolis, Moline, Chicago, Columbus, Walkerville, Waterloo, Woodstock, Toronto, Aurora, Markham, Brockville and Montreal, and was pleased to find all the factories busy, a number of them being obliged to refuse orders. The manufacturing capacity is being greatly enlarged. Through the erection of these new buildings the various staffs can be increased and in this way it is hoped that the great business for 1903 can be cared for better than has been done this year. Prices all along the line are stiffened. Manufacturers have advanced the prices to jobbers; in consequence farm machinery and carriages will rule higher. Mr. Hutchinson estimates that the advance will be from 5 to 10 per cent. The advances are due to the disturbed condition of the labor market, it being almost impossible for manufacturers to obtain skilled labor at anything like reasonable wage. Not only this, but the men do not seem disposed to remain any length of time in one place, but keep shifting about, leaving the factories in a very unsettled condition. Then steel, malleable iron, lumber and leather have advanced in price nearly 25 per cent. during the past two years. The manufacturers were slow to pull up the prices, hoping that the increase in the price of raw material was temporary. However, they have been convinced that the advance is permanent and liable to go higher. Mr. H. says that all the manufacturers are awakened to the fact that the trade of the West is right at the front and must be reckoned with if they want to be "in the swim." In speaking of the weather our townsman said we had nothing to complain of in the way of wet when the condition of things in this respect in the East were taken into account. Down there it rained twenty-seven days in June and the atmosphere was decidedly cool. "Down home" the crops are quite promising, and, as a result, the implement and carriage houses are enjoying a good trade in the eastern provinces.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Book on Stuffing Birds.

In answer to the query of Old Trapper, Minnedosa, who wants a book on the above subject, H. A. Hushand, Wawanesa, informs us that such a book can be had from Cassell & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, Eng. It is called Taxidermy, has 108 engravings and designs and costs one shilling and two pence, post free.

Herbert Bing, Calmont, Assa., recommends "Practical Taxidermy," by Montague Browne, F.L.S., published by L. Upcott Gill, 170 Strand, W.C., London, Eng., price 7s. 6d.

Half Burned Lime Stone.

Idle Watkins, Belmont, Man.: "Would lime stones not burned long enough the first time, be all right to burn a second time?"

Answer.—Put them on the top of the kiln for a second burning.

Cost of Fencing.

Honesty, Vegreville, Alta.: "What is a fair price to charge for a quarter of a mile of fencing, being the portion my neighbor has to pay, composed of common poplar posts and two rails, 12 feet apart? This timber is hauled about a mile and a half."

Answer.—We are not familiar with values at your local point, so cannot answer satisfactorily. Get a valuation from other neighbors, or submit matter to arbitration.

To Kill Ants.

Uncle, Rapid City, Man.: "As editors are supposed to know everything, I would like to know how to get rid of little ants in the pantry."

Answer.—If you have the house species of ant, the little red one, you will have great difficulty in getting rid of them, as they live in the house and nest there. By close study you may be able to trace them up and by injecting a little carbon bisulphide into the holes kill them, or the floor may be opened up, etc. If the pests are the common black ants whose nests can be found in the ground outside the house, getting rid of them is a simple matter. Punch a hole into the nest six or more inches deep with a broom or fork handle. Now pour into this a tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide and close immediately with soil. This will kill the whole colony. Coal oil is very offensive to them, put it around the place they enter. They are very fond of sweet oil, but it has a peculiar action on them, closing their breathing pores. A little oil in a bottle thus makes a good trap for them.

Pea Weevil.

J. E. Booth, Woodlea, Man.: "Will you kindly tell me what the enclosed insect is? I got a large number of them in my seed peas from Ontario. Most of them were alive."

Answer.—The insects which accompanied this letter were specimens of the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This is a small brownish-grey, very active insect, which emerges from the seed peas in autumn or in spring, leaving a small round hole. The egg is laid on the young pod and the grub eats its way into the pea, where it passes all its stages, emerging the same autumn or the following spring. The best way to get rid of this pest is to keep from sowing infested seed, as when weevily peas are sown as seed, the beetles emerge soon afterwards and remain about the fields feeding on the plants until the young pods are formed, ready to receive the eggs. Of the simpler methods of killing weevil in seed, perhaps the warm storage or soaking methods will be most practicable. The first method consists of storing seed in a warm place during the winter in canvas or strong paper bags. The insects emerge and die before the seed is ready for sowing. The other method consists of drowning the weevils by placing the seed to soak for twelve hours before sowing. The peas must, however, be sown or dried at once when taken out of the water. It is known that extreme cold will kill a good many of the weevils in seed peas, and probably on this account this insect will never do much harm amongst the few peas grown in Manitoba. We should be pleased to hear from any of our readers who have had any experience along this line.

Gunsmith Apprentice.

Kruger, Manitou, Man.: "I. Would like to know where I can get an apprenticeship to a gunsmith. Could I get one in Winnipeg? Could I get one at Hingston-Smith Arms Co.? 2. Would also like to know if the firm of Robert Ingersoll is still in existence, and where, as he is almost sure he saw a catalogue of that firm about three years ago."

Answer.—1. We do not know where Kruger can get an apprenticeship to a gunsmith. We have made inquiries at Hingston-Smith

Arms Co. and other places and find no possibility of getting in an apprentice. These firms do a general repair business, but do not want to be bothered with an apprentice. 2. The firm you refer to is still in existence.

Mushrooms.

Fungus, Alta., writes: "You refer several times to mushrooms as food. This common puff ball is too much overlooked as an excellent article of food. It was very fashionable in Ottawa a few years ago, because it was a favorite dish at the table of Princess Louise. They must be eaten when the meat is firm, before it gets soft and goes to powder. They are very common and abundant."

Killing Out Worms.

E. F. Heath, Cartwright, Man.: "Cut worms are doing a great deal of damage this year in this neighborhood, and if what I have seen is a fair sample of the destruction being done throughout the province, something will have to be done to check their ravages, or the pest will go on increasing until it grows to very serious dimensions. The cut-worms, of which we have six or eight species here, are the larvae of certain moths, and it is only in the caterpillar stage that they can be conveniently got at, and every means should be taken to ensure their destruction. In bad cases a deep ploughing would destroy a great many and those that escaped round the edges of the field might be dealt with by sweetened bran mixed with paris green—arsenite of copper—a very strong poison. It is singular how fond these caterpillars are of sweetened bran, a spoonful of it will attract the grubs for several feet. Either sugar and water, or syrup, may be used to prepare the bran. About one ounce of paris green to this pail of bran, and well mixed, will give it a green tinge, or if not, add a little more. This mischief for this year has already been done, so it is late in the day to suggest a remedy, but knowing the remedy may save some crops next year."

Four Wires for a Fence.

F. W. Godsall, Pluchier Creek, Alta.: "I beg to differ from you entirely when you say in your issue of June 20th: 'In this country there is really no use in the world for more than three wires on a farm fence.' In this country, a fence to be of real use in the world, in holding stock, should have four barbed wires. Three wires will hold stock if they have no particular business to transact on the other side, though many cows will go through just to show how easy it is and yearlings and calves are but little stopped by it. To be legal the fence must be 4 ft. 6 in. high, this leaves the wires 13 in. apart. The above applies to some extent to range cattle, but gentle eastern stock are more 'treacherous' than range stock. A legal fence should demand four barbed wires, and it is not just to make an owner answerable for his stock if they walk through three wires only, with some tempting food on the other side. If a legal fence was four wires, it would not be necessary for a man to use more than three, but he would be running his own risk."

"Moreover, with three wires only, if one wire snaps or the fence is at all out of order, and with the most careful owner this will happen sometimes, there is very little fence left. Smooth wire is of very little use in a fence. You may be writing for Manitoba, but your paper is called 'The Nor-West Farmer,' and the agitation should rather be for four barbed wires in a legal fence. There would then be less trouble between neighbors, fewer treacherous animals, and better breeding."

Note.—We beg Mr. Godsall's pardon for having for the moment forgotten that the foothills of the Rockies are a part of this country. The reference in the mind of the writer was to the districts where agriculture is the leading branch of farming and the stock has got the rudiments of an agricultural education. The writer was really quoting from a ten years' experience with a small farm surrounded by free grazing. A fully educated old Red River cow cared as little as a western broncho for wires, for she could lever out the staples with her horns and earn a good feed for her pains. If the land is cultivated close up to the wire stock will still breach, and if there are a few wild creatures brought in from the wilderness they will follow their wilderness ways, but we know, for we have fully proved it, that civilized stock respect even a two-wire fence. By all means let us have a legal fence and four wires if deemed necessary.

Enforcing the Noxious Weeds Act.

A correspondent south of Rathwell sends us a communication complaining of the neglect of the proper authorities in regard to weed inspection in his district. It is the policy of the Government to throw the duty of weed inspection on the municipalities, whose business it is to appoint local weed inspectors. Those who have complaints should carry them to the local weed inspector direct. If he fails of his duty, then advise the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who will send out their Inspector, R. G. O'Malley, and bring them to task.

The writer of this complaint did not sign his name to it. As a rule all unsigned communications go to the waste basket. We don't publish those names, but must have them as proof of authenticity. We make an exception in this case as the matter is one of general importance. Had the writer given his name we would have replied by next mail. As the case now stands the weeds will be past remedy before he can see our reply.

Bole's Spiced Blackberry Brandy

CURES { DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.

25c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MONEY RETURNED IF IT FAILS. THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG.

Unsatisfactory Hatch.

J. A. Fisher, Dauphin, writes: "I would just like to say for the benefit of those who intend to invest in eggs from Winnipeg poultry dealers, that I bought 13 eggs of the R. C. White Leghorns from a certain dealer, whose name I will give if they will write me. I paid \$2 for them. They came by express, and I set them under a Plymouth Rock hen. She sat very diligently. There were birds in seven of the eggs. The others were not fertile. I saw a letter in The Farmer of June 5th about poor hatches and poor chicks. The writer says as soon as the poultryman delivers his eggs to the express company that his responsibility should cease. Now I wish to point out to the poultry dealer, that if the eggs are all fertile when delivered to the express company that it is a ridiculous idea to say that the vibration of the train will make them infertile. I can fully believe that if the eggs are all fertile when delivered to the express company, that it is possible for some of them not to hatch, but I can't see how the vibration of the train will cause eggs to be infertile. Six of the eggs I purchased never would have had birds in them under any conditions. I must say that the dealer is certainly at fault when he sends out eggs that will not hatch under any conditions. I informed the dealer how the eggs turned out and asked him if he could replace the infertile ones without extra charge. He never replied to my letter."

Answer.—The article in question was written on the assumption that every poultryman would send fertile eggs. No power on earth can bring a chicken out of an infertile egg, and no poultryman who has any respect for himself or hopes to continue in business will send out infertile eggs. A poultryman should be held responsible for the pure breeding of his birds and that they are mated and handled in such a way as to produce fertile eggs. This vibration of the train is against a successful hatch and for this the poultryman should not be responsible. But it will not do for him to hide behind this and send out eggs that he knows to be infertile, nor to be careless in his correspondence. Such men will soon be found out.

Packing Butter.

Packer, Willow Brook, Assa.: "I am sorry to say that owing to the wet season we are out of reach of the creamery and have to pack butter. As we have never done so, I shall be glad if you will kindly tell us how to set about it, preparation of tubs, quantity of salt per pound of butter."

Answer.—Select well made ash or spruce tubs with wooden or galvanized wire hoops, avoid iron hoops as the iron rusts and spoils the appearance of the outside of the tub.

Soak for two days in clean cold water, then fill the tubs with boiling water and allow to cool. Before filling the tubs rub the inside with salt. This makes the butter turn out of the tub easier. From 2 of an ounce to 1 ounce is sufficient salt to the pound of butter. Some people think the more salt put in the butter the longer it will keep. This is not so. Churn till when the lid of the churn is held on a slant the butter milk runs freely away from the granules of butter or until the granules are from the size of clover seed to that of wheat. Do not carry the churning so far as to gather it into a lump. The keeping qualities depend largely on getting all the buttermilk out of the butter. This can never be done as easily as when washed in the granular stage. Work in this salt, allow to stand until the salt is dissolved, about two hours. Re-work and pack into the tub firmly. Air spaces in the butter tend to cause mold. A pounder, like a high, old fashioned potato masher, is a capital thing to press the butter firmly down into the tub so that every bit of air is pressed out. If the churning only partly fills the tub cover the butter with two inches of brine to exclude the air. Remove this before filling in another lot of butter. Don't fill the tub too full, but leave room for a salt plaster on top. When the tub is full take a knife and level off the top, cutting cleanly around the edge. Now lay on a cover of cotton and tuck it in around the edge between the butter and the tub. This cloth should be free of any impurities and particularly starch. It should always be thoroughly washed and wet in salty water just before putting on. When it is on cover it with a plaster of soft salt 1/4 in. or more in thickness. Store in a cool place and keep the salt plaster just moist by moistening it with strong brine. Unless you can store in a very cool place you should market early.

Br me Grass Questions.

A. R. McD., Lethbridge: "1. When should brome grass be cut for hay, and how am I to know when it is ready for cutting? 2. If allowed to go to seed is the feeding quality of the straw impaired?"

Answer.—1. See in this issue what Prof. Boss has to say on ripening and treating seed. 2. Stock will eat greedily the hay made from brome grass after it has been threshed. It is richer in leaf growth than any other grass we know, and that we presume is the cause of its attraction. The seed head is fairly ripe when the straw is green.

A German policeman arrested a man for saying "The emperor is an ass." The speaker averred that he meant the Emperor of Russia, but the wise policeman said: "No, you didn't; our emperor is the only ass we know of!"—Woman's Journal.

Artistic Surroundings

are bound to have an influence for good. Art in the home is a constant lesson to the young to strive for higher things. Ceilings and walls when artistically decorated possess a charm distinctly their own.

Pedlar Steel Ceilings permit of the most entrancing home decorations, yet their low cost brings them within the reach of persons of limited income.

They add to the value of a dwelling by reducing the insurance premium, and rendering the apartments fire proof. All the annoyances of wood and plaster are avoided in Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

Have you our catalogue? We'll send it on receipt of your request.

The Pedlar People,
Oshawa, Montreal.
Eastern Branch:
22 Victoria St., Montreal.



Enthusiasm in Poultry Keeping

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

Doubtless in every industry much of the progress is due to enthusiasm. Like love, enthusiasm laughs at difficulties. While it properly belongs to

"Youths who in their strength elate,
Challenge the van and front of Fate,"

there are few who, as age comes on, do not genuinely regret the loss of boyhood's ardent zeal. How much we owe to the men who have given their lives enthusiastically to the improvement of the different breeds of farm animals. As Britons we pride ourselves upon our interest in live stock. From king to peasant we would all breed some variety.

Sometimes our interest is born of necessity. We need them to bear our burdens, to supply us with food and clothing. Again, it may be we care for them only, since they yield a profit. But many keep animals simply because of the pleasure their keeping brings. Happy should be the farmer, for he can combine all these ends.

However, while everybody is not so situated that he can breed Clydesdales or Shorthorns, there are few who may not indulge their desire to raise live stock by keeping chickens. As a poultry enthusiast said the other day:

"If circumstances were more favorable, I would delight to breed Percherons, but since that is impossible, I breed Plymouth Rocks."

The chicken business is a fine field for the enthusiast. Like the milkmaid of the story book, he sees in it the first step to fortune. He knows profits are so big and the work,—well, it's next to nothing.

Then it is so easy to start. Here is an example from life. A young man, a clerk in a city store, thinks his business connections would enable him to sell 150,000 eggs a year, possibly 500,000 a year, by the time a few years have gone by, so he writes to a poultry paper asking the editor if he (the clerk) might not run a poultry farm at some distance from town. Though with little capital and no experience could he not have the farm looked after by a reliable man, and keeping 1,500 or 2,000 hens, make \$500 or \$600 a year.

On a smaller scale, in nearly every community we have seen plenty of folk start with similarly high hopes. Very likely right on the start, they put \$5 into stock and \$50 into a house, or else they crowd 100 fowl into the space required for 25. Where the amount to be invested is limited, it requires good judgment to apportion it properly between stock and plant. The beginner is wise who aims for quality first and quantity last.

Many began this spring to raise chickens in earnest. Following Mrs. Mean's advice, they decided to "git a plenty while they were a gittin'." So they set lots of eggs, and if fate has been kind they have hatched plenty of chicks. But your regular enthusiast must have a number of breeds, so like enough he has now half a dozen broods of as many different breeds. At first he gave them the best of care, and they did pretty well—but feeding and looking after the chicks gets a little monotonous at times. Then they are neglected, and some begin to die. This is not to be wondered at seeing the yards are crowded and the coops small and dirty. But losses are disheartening, and now feed is scarce and dear. The chicks eat heartily, but expenses must be kept down, so he feeds either poor stuff or he feeds too little. Of course, the young stock are not doing so well; every sight of them is a disappointment and his ardent cools. He decides to let them take pot luck this year, and next year he'll do better. But the folly of letting the chicks go now is too apparent. It not only means that

this year's crop is a failure, but next year's flock will be under-sized and lacking in vigor.

Now, whatever you do, don't neglect your flocks during July and August. On the farms the chicks will pick up a lot of feed, but it should be supplemented by mash, milk and grain. I like to feed the wheat at night, as it takes longer to digest. Those who keep chicks on village lots will find plenty of feed necessary now. A small plot of rape will supply a lot of green feed. Chicks like its tender leaves. Lice must be looked for. Keep the hens well dusted with insect powder, and coops well smeared with coal oil.

I cannot close without a plea for good treatment for the laying stock. From July on till November I find the most profitable months for eggs. I am now getting about 70% of eggs per day. From this time on strictly fresh eggs bring good prices. And, if well fed, the hens will lay right along, and even during moulting there will be little falling off. Neglect them now, and weakened when the moult begins, the hens will stop laying, and some will surely fall a prey to disease before they get their new coat of feathers.

Fattening Ration.

The time will soon be here to prepare the chickens for the fall market. The following are two good fattening rations:

1. Two parts of finely ground oats and one part of finely ground barley, mixed with skim milk, and fed three times a day for three weeks.

2. Feed in the morning two-fifths ground corn, two-fifths wheat bran, one-fifth wheat middlings. Give this three mornings and the other mornings ground oil cake, mixed into the mash. Noon, boiled potatoes and stale bread. Afternoon, immediately after the noon ration is eaten, clean the troughs, fill with whole corn and wheat, and allow them to remain before the birds for the rest of the day.

Lakenfelders.

This is the name of a new breed of fowls of a utility, or egg-producing variety. They originated in northwestern Germany near Hanover; they are much like Leghorns in shape and general make-up; body color is white; they have black tails and hackle feathers; saddles of males show black; they have single up-right combs and white earlobes; in fact, we might well describe them by saying that they are much like what one of our largest white Leghorns would be with black tail and hackles. These are said to be grand good layers of fine-sized eggs. We presume they must lay white-shelled eggs, as they are of the Leghorn makeup and must have had similar origin.

A Tried Treatment for Cancer.

A Remedy That Has Stood the Test of Years, and Has Hundreds of Canadian Cures to Its Credit.

Cancer is too serious a disease for any sufferer to experiment with untried or unknown remedies. People here in Canada who are afflicted with Cancer like to hear of some reputable fellow-citizens who have been cured before submitting themselves to treatment or throwing away their money on useless cancer cures, so called.

Our Constitutional treatment for Cancer has been before the Canadian public for years. It has cured hundreds of people of Cancer without the necessity of an operation. Reports of some of these cases are contained in our book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," which will be sent to anyone on receipt of two stamps. N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Headquarters for Pure-Bred Poultry

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians, and American Dominiques. To makeroom for 500 growing chicks, I will sell the bulk of my breeding stock. Now is your chance to secure some choice birds at reasonable prices. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—



GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

SPRING CHICKENS

Have you any good meaty young roosters for sale? If so, I want all I can get alive. I will pay expenses and return all empty crates. Light varieties of fowl not wanted. Write me.

A. G. E. LOWMAN
FISH, POULTRY AND GAME

275 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turbit and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

J. H. DAWSON,
Manager Imperial Farm,
Or 282 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our BARRED ROCK chicks are fine growthy fellows, blue-barred to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK
Write for descriptions and prices.

W. A. HAMILTON,
Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

Silver Wyandotte Specialist

THERE IN THE EGG WINNERS FOR NEXT SEASON

After June 1st will cut prices in half. \$1.00 buys a setting. One customer's report: "Got 12 fine chicks." No more stock until fall.

Guinea Fowl Eggs \$1.00 per Setting

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

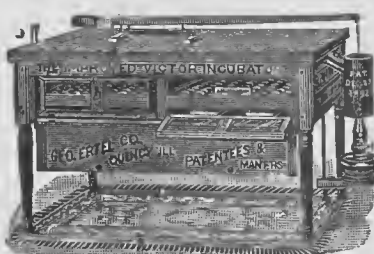
Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE, P.O.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. B. R. Game Bantams: Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale. Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pekin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22. White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each. No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walker Bros. A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATORS

The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—
No. 0 Victor, 50 eggs, 75 lbs. . . . \$20.00
No. 5 Victor, 100 eggs, 125 lbs. . . . 27.50
No. 6 Victor, 200 lbs. . . . 32.50
No. 10 Victor, 300 eggs, 225 lbs. . . . 40.00
No. 12 Victor, 400 eggs, 350 lbs. . . . 55.00
Hatching Wonder, 50 eggs . . . 10.00
Hatching Wonder, 100 eggs . . . 15.00
Hatching Wonder, 200 eggs . . . 25.00

First prize and medal, Winnipeg Industrial, on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry supplies

I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies. Write for price list.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.



VIRDEN DUCK YARDS

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

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IOWA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

No cold corners, equal heat, perfect ventilation, no supplied moisture.

J. E. COSTELLO, AGENT. - P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.

Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs from two pens. Pen No. 1 headed by cock from hen that laid 213 eggs in one year. Pen No. 2 headed by cockerel from hen that laid 181 eggs in nine months. All standard bred birds. \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Watch report of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, in next issue, for my winnings. Get some later and be in the swim.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

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Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

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Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail. Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail. O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal Sole Agent for Canada.

New Laid Eggs Wanted

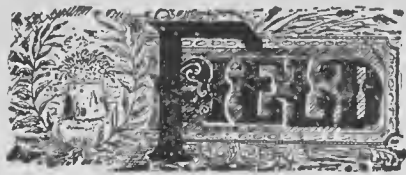
at good prices. Poultry and spring chickens in good demand. R. DOLBEAR, Commission Agent, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS

Having purchased from Chas. Midwinter his entire stock of celebrated half-wild M. B. Turkeys, we are prepared to offer the public a limited number of eggs at 30c. per egg.

WALKER BROS.,
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Irrigation Problems in Southern Alberta.

Address of Prof. W. H. Fairfield at Institute Meetings at Cardston, Mountain View, Stirling, Magrath and Raymond, in Southern Alberta.

It is with some hesitation that I appear before you to talk for a short time on some questions relating to the irrigation problem; because I know that many of you come from states, such as Utah and Idaho, in which the art of irrigation has reached such a high state of development that it commands the admiration of all familiar with it. Still, with irrigation, as with all other topics bearing on agriculture, intelligent discussion is always helpful, for it is by such agencies that the farmer makes his principal advancement.

IS IRRIGATION NECESSARY?

Then, to begin with our district, what is it? Is it arid, semi-arid, or is it humid? That is, do we have enough rain each year to produce good crops? There is no one, I think, who will say that it is arid. We have then but the two latter conditions to consider. Are there seasons in which the rainfall is so scant that it becomes necessary to apply moisture artificially to produce crops. Certainly, for the last two or three years we have not felt very keenly the want of the ditch. Are these seasons typical of the climate in general? If we are to believe what the venerable "old timers" tell us, they are not. According to them, there are many seasons in which there is so little rain that it is impossible to raise ordinary crops successfully. Some of these "old timers," in fact many of them, are stockmen, and consequently are not pleased to see the settlers come in, for their ranges disappear with the appearance of the incoming settlers, as snow before a summer's rain. We are apt, therefore, to think that their advice is sometimes not altogether disinterested. Still, as it is the universal statement of all who have lived here for any length of time, we must believe that it is, on the whole, true.

In addition to this evidence, it hardly seems probable to me that so able and shrewd a financier as the president of the Irrigation Company, Mr. Galt, would inaugurate and push to a successful issue an irrigation scheme of such magnitude as this one is unless he were well assured that it was a necessity for the development of the country.

THE MINER'S INCH.

If, then, we may expect to have to irrigate in some seasons at least, it is of a great deal of importance to know how much water we will need. The subject then which naturally presents itself is the measurement of water. Until recently it was universally the practice to use the inch, or miner's inch, as the unit of measure. An inch of water was defined somewhat differently in various States. It is sufficient for our purpose to define it as the amount of water that would pass through an orifice an inch square the surface of the water to be kept a certain number of inches above the upper edge of the orifice. This depth of water above the opening is sometimes termed the "head."

This inch as a unit of measure was very unsatisfactory for many reasons, the principal one being that it was not definite enough, consequently a cubic foot was adopted as the unit by the irrigation engineers. The superiority of this over the original miner's inch might be illustrated in a crude way by supposing that instead of selling wheat by the bushel the elevator men were to sell the amount of wheat that would run out of a chute of certain dimensions at so much by the hour or day.

Another reason that the miner's inch was unsatisfactory was that it was extremely difficult, in fact to all practical purposes impossible, to arrange it so that the small consumer should get as much in proportion as the large one. To illustrate, the man who took his twenty inches out of an opening containing twenty square inches would get much more than twice as much as the man who drew his ten inches through an opening of ten square inches. On the other hand, by the use of the weir it is possible to measure the number of cubic feet of water passing over with considerable accuracy.

THE CUBIC FOOT.

Now, to go back a step, as I said, a cubic foot of water is something exact. You can weigh a cubic foot of water. If you do, you will find that it would weigh 62½ lbs. If you measure it, you will find that it will contain almost exactly 7½ gallons. If your water right calls for one cubic foot per second, you will know you are entitled to 7½ gallons of water every second, and in a day 648,000 gallons, or exactly 86,400 cubic feet, as there are that many seconds in twenty-four hours.

Then, by availing ourselves of some of the information furnished by the extensive irrigation investigations, which are being carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture at the present time, we can form a very satisfactory estimate of the amount of water necessary to give a single irrigation. Then, by having the amount of water expressed thus, in cubic feet per second, it is a mere problem in arithmetic to decide how large a water right you will need.

THE ACRE FOOT.

The term "acre foot" is used to express the amount of water necessary to cover an acre one foot deep. As there are 43,560 square feet in an acre, it takes just that number of cubic feet of water to make an acre foot. Or, another way of putting it, if your water right should call for one second-foot it would take just 43,560 seconds, or nearly six hours, to cover an acre one foot deep.

AMOUNT OF WATER NEEDED.

The amount of water necessary to give a single irrigation varies with the kind of soil and subsoil together with its temporary condition, that is, whether it is moist or dry and whether it has been tilled shallow or deep. The more porous and open a soil is and the more open the subsoil, the more water it is necessary to apply to get the whole area wet.

For a flood irrigation of grain, it is necessary to supply such a quantity of water as would be sufficient to cover the land at least one-half foot deep on a close compact soil, and up to two feet and over on a loose open soil. On our soil here, after it has once been brought under irrigation it would probably be necessary to apply enough water to cover the land from half a foot to a foot deep. On land with suitable slope and with a careful irrigation, half a foot deep might be sufficient but probably three-fourths of a foot or more would be nearer what would be used. On land newly broken from the sod a greater quantity would probably be required.

To illustrate what we have been saying we will suppose that you are entitled to one cubic foot of water and also that your neighbor is entitled to the same amount. For convenience you change water with him. For in applying the water to the land it is much more economical both in time and water to use a stream of not less than two-second feet. We will say that you begin at 6 o'clock in the morning. Every second two cubic feet of water is running out of your lateral and spreading itself over your land. In twenty-four hours there are 86,400 seconds, consequently you have applied twice that number of cubic feet of water, or 172,800 cubic feet, which would be sufficient to cover about 5½ acres just nine inches deep.

If you changed with a third neighbor and used three-second feet which would be still better, you could count on irrigating half as much more in the twenty-four hours. I may say that a stream running about two to three second feet



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Guaranteed Perfect.

We can supply Winchester factory loads, or our own hand loaded with any powder and shot to order. No other house keeps the assortment or can give the value.

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We issue three Catalogues each year: 1, Guns, Rifles and Ammunition; 2, Summer Sports and Fishing Tackle; 3, Winter Sports.

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488 Main Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Perfection Brand" HORSE COLLARS

These Horse Collars are hand stuffed and thonged with oil-tanned lace leather thongs.

IT IS THE
BEST COLLAR
YOU CAN BUY
BECAUSE:

1. They have a solid long straw throat and will not break.
2. Nothing but kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheep skin in our faces.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar.
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good hame room and heavy body.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar see the Perfection Brand Wool-Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar, \$5.50 per pair. In the territories for \$5.75 per pair.

A. E. WIMPERIS, WINNIPEG.

592 MAIN STREET.

11 INCH BROWN BACK SWEAT PADS, 75c. PAIR.

WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

J. G. GIBSON, Vice-President and General Manager

179 NOTRE DAME AVE, EAST, WINNIPEG

Wholesale Dealers in Machinery

Gasoline Engines

For
Farmers

WRITE US

A SPECIALTY

Everything for Power

is probably the most convenient size, for if it is much larger, one is apt to have to build larger laterals through his grain than he cares to. As you probably know, in changing water between neighbors it is customary for each one to use the water two or three days to a week each time his turn for it comes.

MIXED FARMING MUST BE PRACTISED.

At the rate of one cubic foot of water for 150 acres of land as the law in the Northwest Territories prescribes, mixed farming must be practised. For, if one has 150 acres in wheat, it would be positively impossible to irrigate it in the four weeks or so in which it should be irrigated. However, if the farmer had his 150 acres so divided up in mixed crops that the first he would irrigate in the spring would be hay, then perhaps some winter wheat, then his early spring wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, etc., in whatever order they were planted or when they needed it, his second foot of water would probably be ample to irrigate his full 150 acres.

What I have attempted to do is to clear up, if even to a very small extent, some of the hazy ideas which are prevalent even among experienced irrigators, as to the amount of land one cubic foot of water per second will irrigate. I only trust that I have been at least partially successful.

The Hungarian Colony.

A representative of The Nor'-West Farmer had the pleasure of accompanying Count Esterhazy and J. E. Forslund, of the C. P. R. land department, on their recent visit to the Hungarian colony some 25 miles north of Whitewood. This colony was started there in 1886 by the Count, at which time he brought in some 135 families from Pennsylvania. The drive north was an exceedingly fine one. Everything was looking its best, the crops being in fine condition and the wild flowers on the unbroken prairie at their best, the lillies being out in great profusion. Then the drive across the Qu'Appelle Valley always gives one picturesque views.

The Count was enthusiastically received by the people and held a reception after mass. His object in visiting the colony was to see what progress had been made by the original colonists. He found them all well pleased with their new home and prospering. To appreciate the difficulties these people have had to contend with try to imagine yourself set down in a foreign country with only a small amount of money and no stock, implements or home, much less furniture. Add to this the fact that the nearest railroad town was 25 miles away. Under such difficulties the progress made by the colony is truly remarkable. Each man owns his farm and a nice lot of cattle, a thing he would never have been able to have done in his old home. They have over 7,500 acres under cultivation, and good bunches of cattle. The long distance they are from market has been against large areas of wheat being sown. The acreage under cultivation will likely be greatly increased now that the extension from Moosomin passes through the settlement and a station is to be located somewhere in the colony.

Driving through the settlement it was evident that there were some careful farmers there. Still we were sorry to see a good deal of mustard of one kind and another. We thought there was great need of a weed inspector's presence.

Work has commenced on the new 30,000-bushel elevator at Pasqua which is being built by the Western Elevator Co.

It is proposed to build a farmers' elevator at Manitou. C. Webb and S. Crampton will solicit support for the scheme.

The Arcola branch of the Union bank is offering a prize of \$25 for the best sample of Red Fye wheat shown at the Arcola fair.

Messrs. Steele & Son, of Minneapolis, have purchased the Farmers' Elevator

Co.'s elevator at Snowflake and intend to operate it this season.

Some of the parties interested in the development of beet sugar growing in Southern Alberta are this year offering prizes to the farmers of the Raymond and Cardston districts for the best half-acre plots of beets.

The Pilot Mound Grain Co. has applied for incorporation. The applicants are George Perfect, R. S. Preston, Malcolm McKellar, E. P. Cavers, J. S. Moffat, Wm. Gemmill, Wm. Grassick and R. M. Wilson.

T. J. Depew is plowing this week by steam power, and is breaking the land in quick order. He has three gang plows attached to his traction engine, which gets over the ground at the rate of 18 or 20 acres a day. The scheme is working very satisfactory, and will likely soon become quite common.—Emerson Journal.

Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, reports most successful meetings in Southern Alberta. He was delayed by washouts in the West and made only a short call in Winnipeg. He reported crops everywhere as looking well. Round Pincher Creek the fall wheat and brome grass were heavy crops.

The Botssevain Farmers' Elevator Co. has declared a dividend of 6½ per cent. besides setting aside a sufficient fund for repairs. The following directors were appointed: J. Johnson, president; S. Oke, vice-president; William Long, T. Johnston, G. C. Currie, T. Harper and J. J. Musgrove. Wm. Udall was re-appointed manager.

Sufferers from Itching Piles

Who Found Quick Relief and Lasting Cure in the Use of

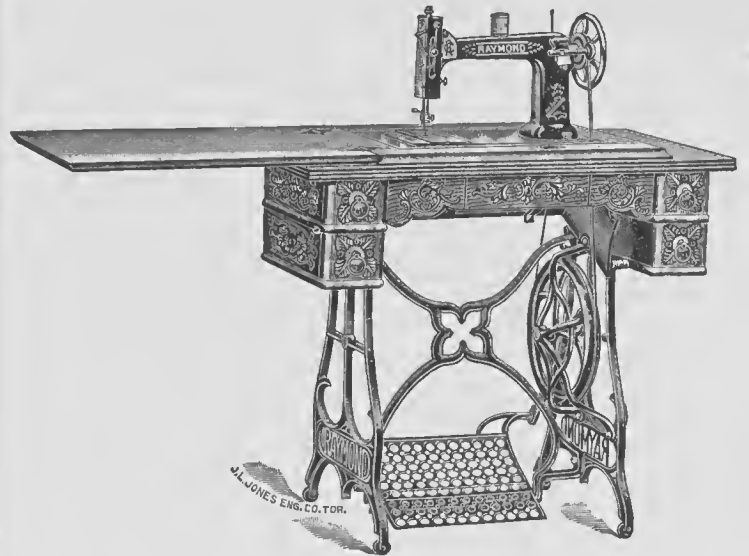
Dr. Chase's Ointment.

If you could read a few of the letters which come to these offices from persons who have been freed from the miseries of itching, bleeding or protruding piles, you would soon realize the marvellous power of this wonderful preparation. Here are two sample letters which show the heartfelt gratitude of cured ones:—
Mr. John Tuttle, expressman, 107 Stewart Street, Kingston, Ont., states: "Like most men who do much driving, sitting a great deal, and often exposed to dampness, I have been a great sufferer from piles. As a matter of fact, I had piles for a number of years, and tried nearly everything I could hear of in a vain effort to get cured, but only succeeded when I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first application of this grand preparation brought me relief from the dreadful itching, burning sensations, and less than two boxes made a perfect and permanent cure. I am grateful for the freedom from suffering, and desire others to benefit by my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Mr. H. Kelly, Cobourg, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and can truthfully say that it has entirely cured me. Only persons who have endured the torture of itching piles can have any idea of what I suffered. Dr. Chase's Ointment brought me prompt relief from the misery, and has made a thorough cure. I am thankful for this remedy, because it has made life worth living. I cannot say enough in recommendation of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no worthy rival as a cure for piles and itching skin diseases. It is possessed of certain powers over these ailments which imitators are unable to reproduce. You can be absolutely sure of Dr. Chase's Ointment bringing relief and cure. It is backed by the testimony of the best people in all parts of Canada; 60 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

What is in a Name?



Ask a woman who runs a sewing machine what the name "RAYMOND" means to her machine.

The name of the Raymond Sewing Machine has been a household word for the past forty years. Every invention to improve the standard of a sewing machine has been embodied in the Raymond. The 1902 Raymond has reached the highest perfection to be obtained in a sewing machine. The Raymond is a Canadian machine manufactured in Guelph, Ont., guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction by a reliable manufacturer, which is an advantage over other machines on the market. If you have a Raymond machine forty years old you can procure repairs for it at once.

See the Raymond before Purchasing a Sewing Machine

JOS. A. MERRICK, 117 Bannatyne St., East, WINNIPEG,
GENERAL AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND N.W.T.



Detached Maplebay



The Very Latest Wind Stacker Made

Being interchangeable it can readily be changed to any make of separator, clover huller or alfalfa thresher. It is fully guaranteed.



THE MAPLEBAY DETACHED STACKER IS FAST BECOMING A GREAT FAVORITE.

WHY? Because it runs so lightly. Because it saves the straw. Because it is so easily attached. Because it is fully guaranteed. Because the thresher can have a wind stacker or straw carrier at will.

Because by using it the separator is not injured in the least, and it does not hamper the working of the separator.

THE MAPLEBAY WINDSTACKER CO., Crookston, Minn.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,

Mention this paper. Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE COLUMBIA THRESHER



A time and money saver for the farmer.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—FREE.

SWEEP AND TREAD POWERS

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Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

BELLE CITY FEED and ENSILAGE CUTTER

with blower carrier attachment. All sizes. Catalogue and latest book about ensilage sent free on request. Write for it.

Law Suits of Interest to Farmers.

We give below a short account of two law suits that are of interest to farmers:—

A HORSE TRADE.

About last March W. J. Elder, Blyth, sold to Mr. Hughes, of Brandon, a team of horses and their harness for \$440 cash, telling him that they were all right and perfectly sound. The horses were not to be delivered and paid for till after Elder's outgoing sale. When they were delivered at Brandon one of the horses was found on examination by Dr. Fisher to be lame and slightly spavined and the other slightly hippled. Hughes promptly tendered the horses back, but Elder refused to take them or make any allowance for their defects. Hughes then sued Elder in the County Court at Brandon and judgment has just been given by Judge Cumberland in favor of the plaintiff for \$75 and costs of suit. He found that there was a warranty and also that the lameness and the spavin existed at the time of the delivery of the horses, which the defendant was responsible for to the plaintiff under his warranty.

ANOTHER HAIL INSURANCE SUIT.

The case of the Manitoba Farmers' Hail Insurance Co. v. Fisher furnishes a fresh example of the glorious uncertainty of law. Fisher insured his crop with the above company in 1899. His contract of insurance specified the conditions of assessment and of relinquishment, should he wish to drop out of the society. In return for this contract he got a policy of assurance similar to that of other members. On April 28th, 1900, he sent notice to the company that he wished to drop out, asking them to return his papers by which may be understood his contract of membership. In reply it was pointed out to him that his notice had been given too late for that year and also that he had not returned his policy when seeking cancellation of the contract as was distinctly required by the contract itself. To this and other correspondence by the pursuers Fisher paid no attention. He was, in course of time, summoned before Judge Ryan, at the County Court, where he put in the plea that he had lost the policy and therefore could not return it. The judge decided that the man was being asked to perform an impossibility and decided the case in his favor. Counsel for the pursuers also showed a printed copy of the contract, the same as had already been made with every other member of the company but this the judge refused to allow as proof.

Against this decision the company appealed and the case next went before Chief Justice Killam, who decided that though the policy really had been lost as alleged, that did not absolve the defendant from the terms of its conditions. On this point he decided directly contrary to Judge Ryan. But he further ruled that the action should have failed because pursuers had not proved the exact terms of the lost policy, and on this new ground again found for the defendant with costs.

The decisions of these two learned judges must be very bewildering to the average layman who wants to get reliable light on the question of assessment contracts. Had the defendant in the first instance told the company that he had lost his policy it would have been a feasible excuse for his failing to return it. But if Judge Ryan's ruling that the loss of the policy was a good excuse for failure to comply with its terms, then any tricky man has only to "lose" his share of the documentary proof of a bargain and he may get off scot free. Suppose that three months after so losing his policy this man had met with a \$500 hail loss it is just possible that he might have wanted the company to pay for it, and it is equally possible that Judge Ryan might have decided in his favor. Ordinary mortals imagine that it is a bad rule that won't work both ways.

The terms of the contract itself could hardly be in dispute. Hundreds of contracts similar to the "lost" one can be

produced; yet, on the bare presumption that something might have been in the lost one differing from what is in all the rest, a point which the defence never set up in the inferior court, was brought in by both judges and made the sole ground of the decision. This is not a mere case of a man that has been inveigled into an unjust bargain and trying to get out of it. The main thing that people want to learn from such decisions is what is to be done and what avoided when forming similar contracts for mutual assessment in the future. The past administration of this particular company was not in this case under review, and the ruling of both judges in this case leaves the law more obscure than it ever was before. It is quite plain from Judge Killam's ruling that to "lose" a policy of this kind does not invalidate its terms, but what are we to learn from the other portion of his decision? To the lay mind it seems to throw the door open for trickery and put a premium on falsehood.

Good Roads.

The unusually wet season has emphasized the importance of having good roads and especially in those sections where the soil is heavy and the water inclined to stand. A long stretch of good road may be practically spoiled by a short piece of poor road that is almost impassible to heavy loads in wet weather. It is just such pieces of road that the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association has undertaken, by way of illustration, to convert into a good road that will carry traffic at all times. The necessary machinery for the outfit has been kindly loaned by the Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, and during the two seasons it has been in operation it has converted many miles of the worst roads into those that are good at all seasons. A mile of road has just been completed near Carp, in Carleton Co. It was an ordinary clay one, which cut up badly as soon as wet weather came. The first step in improving it was the grading of the road. The earth from the sides was dressed up, and the road-bed proper afterwards hollowed out for a depth of six inches and a width of eight feet. On this bed was placed a layer of large crushed stone, about the average size of a man's fist. After this was well rolled with a ten-ton steam roller, a second layer of stone was put on, smaller in size than the first. This in turn was well rolled, after which the road received a top dressing of very fine stone, treated with repeated trips of a steam roller.

The stone used for the greater part were ordinary field stone. The crusher, driven by a 13-horse power engine, has a daily output of from thirteen to fifteen cords of stone. There is also in commission a special wagon for conveying the crushed stone, so constructed that by the release of a lever the bottom can be opened, and the contents spread easily and rapidly along the road. There is also a tank wagon with a capacity of 3,500 gallons, from which the supply of water for the engine is drawn. In all, eight men are employed on the work. The cost of building the mile of road will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

Great progress is being made in road making in those townships where the statute labor system has been abolished for the commutation system. This season has set farmers thinking that there are many short stretches of road throughout the West that could be greatly improved. Improvement should begin with the poor places on the main travelled roads. When these are all improved the less frequently travelled roads may be attended to. Good roads go a long way in the making of a country or district.

North Dakota will this year produce about two-thirds of the flax crop of the United States. Minnesota and South Dakota will together make up another third. The total acreage of the States for 1902 is estimated at about 3,500,000 acres.

Maber's Modern Mail Order System

Brings all the advantages of shopping at a great commercial centre right at your very doors. All you have to do is to mail your order to us and goods go out to you by next train. You are bound to be satisfied because our assortment is so great that we can furnish almost everything you can ask for.

Our catalogue tells you all about the goods we handle. If you have not received a copy drop us a post card and we will forward you one by return mail.

Ladies' Bargain Blouses.

We have a fine lot of Ladies' Waists made up in latest style, beautifully tucked, of very fine mercerized black sateen, equal in every particular to good quality Duchess silk, which we offer to the ladies of Western Canada at about half the real value. Worth \$3.00.

Our Price, \$1.50

Men's Suits at Close Figures.

You cannot buy a suit of clothes to better advantage than from Maber's Great House. The suits are all of very latest pattern, strongly made and of better materials than are usually put into suits sold at our prices.

All wool tweed, in brown, grey and fancy mixtures. Good strong linings and trimmings. Best suits ever sold at these figures.

\$6.90 and \$7.50.

Very good business or working suits, latest colorings and designs. Extra good linings and trimmings.

\$8.25 and \$9.50.

Men's Boots.

All stylish boots and as durably and comfortably made as it is possible to do so. You easily save from 40c to \$1.00 on every pair of boots purchased from Maber.

Fine dongola kid, laced or congress, full of comfort, but always retains its beautiful dressy appearance, medium sole, sizes 6 to 11.

\$2.00

Good box calf, laced, medium toe, sizes 6 to 11.

\$2.50

Extra fine box calf, latest style, medium toe, toe cap. A beautiful boot at the price.

\$3.00

Good smooth leather, extra strong—the ideal working boot, heavy soles, toe cap. A marvel of value and comfort. Sizes 6 to 11.

\$3.00

Groceries.

Maber's Groceries are always reliable, always good, always fresh. Send in your orders for groceries to us. It will mean dollars saved to you. Write for our catalogue of prices if you have not already received same.

THE
F.O. MABER CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Cutting and Threshing Brome Grass.

This season there are reports from all quarters of extra long brome grass. Andrew Boss the well-known agricultural expert of Minnesota Station, suggests an excellent plan for handling such grass. It is as follows: Cut the grass when the seeds are well filled and have begun to turn color. Raise the binder high enough to clear the leafy portion, but with still enough straw to make a small sheaf that will tie. Set up in long stooks of, say, eight bundles. Turn them inside out in two days. Then haul and put into small stacks or thresh direct from the stook. If the stooks are set in straight rows the mower may at once be run over the long stubble, or, if not too ripe, it may be let stand till the sheaves are all cleared off the field. This bottom growth is very palatable to all kinds of stock and much more wholesome than swamp hay, besides being much more easily handled.

Threshing brome is not much more difficult than threshing oats. The first precaution is to shut off all the wind, using the ordinary chaffer and oat sieve. Start the separator slowly and run at moderate speed, letting on the wind evenly until the seed is properly cleaned, without blowing over. It is important that the separator be fed evenly and that only a moderate wind be used. Some chaff and coarse stems may come through with the seed, but this is best removed with the fanning mill. If the seed is the least bit damp when threshed, it should be spread out to prevent heating.

Harvest Help for Assiniboia.

Present crop prospects all over the wheat section of Assiniboia indicate that a large number of harvest hands will be required from outside sources. The Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, has, therefore, been in constant communication recently with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. on the subject and a scheme has now been worked out between the Department of Agriculture and the Company which, it is hoped, will enable the authorities to form an estimate of the number of hands required at each important point and materially facilitate the distribution of harvesters.

Every railway station agent in Eastern Assiniboia will have in his office an employment register furnished by the Department, in which each employer will enter his name, residence, number of men wanted, when wanted and probable period of employment. The number of applications received will then be communicated each day to the office of the Passenger Department at Winnipeg, which will be a sort of "clearing house" while the rush is on, and the register will be available for inspection by the harvesters as they arrive and be some indication to them as to where help is wanted. An effort will, of course, also be made to have the names of intending employers ruled off the register as they are supplied with help.

In order that the interests of Territorial farmers may be protected it is probable that the Department will have an officer stationed at Winnipeg during the coming autumn who will meet all harvest excursion trains and will be in continual touch with the railway people and lend every assistance in getting the newcomers forwarded to points where help is required and thus avoid the confusion that arose in the distribution of harvesters last year through lack of organization.

The department is showing in a practical manner a desire to assist the grain growers on this occasion, but it must be patent to everyone that unless the farmers co-operate, the efforts of the Department will be unavailing. Every farmer who has reason to believe that he will require help to remove his crop should lose no time in calling at his nearest railway station and enter his name in the register, or, if he cannot leave home himself, arrange with someone else to do it for him. The Department has done its part and it is now "up to" the farmers to perform theirs.

Illustration Plots at Local Fairs.

Arrangements are being made for a model fair at Whitby next fall. As a start for this a number of illustration plots have been set out. These plots are similar to those at Guelph and are under the supervision of the Guelph authorities. The following plots have been laid out:—

Clovers — Lucerne, Mammoth Red, Common Red, Alsike.

Grasses — Timothy, Orchard Grass, Awnless Brome Grass, Tall Fescue, Tall Oat.

Millet — Japanese Panicle, Japanese Barnyard, Hungarian.

Sorghums—Kaffir Corn, Millo Maize, Early Amber Sugar Cane.

Corn — Mastadon Dent, Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, North Star Yellow Dent, Compton's Early.

Fodder, Forage, and Pasture Crops—Hairy Vetches, Common Vetches, Grass Peas, Early Yellow Soy Beans, Medium Green Soy Beans, Whip-Poor-Will Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, Thousand-Headed Kale.

Swedish Turnips—Kangaroo, Sutton's Magnum Bonum, Hartley's Bronze Top.

Fall Turnips—Cow Horn, Greystone.

Kohl Rabi—Early White Vienna.

Mangolds — Evans' Improved Mammoth Sawlog, Carter's Champion Yellow, Carter's Warden Yellow Globe.

Sugar Beets—New Danish Improved, Kleinwanzlebener.

It is needless to say that a series of such plots will form a very useful object lesson on the fair ground. Although a great many farmers visit the Guelph college and experimental farm every year their stay is necessarily short and there being so much to see it is impossible to devote much time to any one thing. Hence, even to those who visit the college most frequently these illustration plots cannot help being of great interest, and they are doubly so to those who have never been able to see the farm, because they are the different varieties of grain, grasses, roots, etc., under test, growing right at their own doors, as it were, and on land similar to their own. The influence of such experiments thus becomes of much greater value.

We feel quite confident that there is many a society in the West that could have a series of test plots growing on their exhibition grounds if they would go to a little trouble. We believe it would be profitable financially, too, because it would be a drawing card. After all, there are very few people in the West who have had the privilege of visiting either of the two experimental farms on the prairies, i.e., those at Brandon and Indian Head, and a little idea of the work of these farms could be given from illustration plots in the exhibition grounds. These could be made a valuable object lesson, and especially so if a talk on the varieties of grain, yields and best methods of cultivating the land for them is given at the same time.

To Kill Gophers.

A subscriber to a Dakota paper gives the following method of killing gophers: Get a dozen or more steel traps (I use the size adapted to catching minks) and place a trap upside down over each gopher hole so that the gopher will push his head against the pedal in trying to get out of his hole. The trap need not be fastened. It generally catches him around the neck and then, of course, it kills him instantly; but I have never known a gopher to get away with a trap even when caught by some other part of the body. The holes over which there are no traps should be stopped up so that you may know if gophers come out of them. The gophers never hesitate to push their heads into the traps, and it is a rapid and easy way to kill them.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has bought in the past season 117,500 bushels of oats at its Newdale elevator. Within the two months since its Was-kada elevator was finished the farmers there have delivered over 10,000 bushels of wheat.

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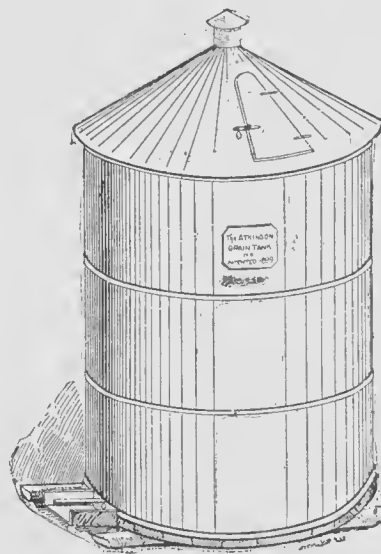
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Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires.

E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, has issued the following circular in relation to the prevention of prairie and forest fires throughout Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and within the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia, and any persons violating in any way the said provisions will render themselves liable to the utmost penalty provided in that behalf.

Special attention is called to the necessity for the greatest caution being observed in the use of fire by settlers, campers and others during the dry summer months, and to the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of the law in this regard.

These penalties vary from \$5 to \$200, besides any that may be imposed by civil action for damages caused by such fires.

The following rules should be observed:—

1. In building a camp fire choose a place that is sheltered from the wind, and clear away any moss or inflammable material surrounding it.
2. Be sure thoroughly to extinguish your camp fire before leaving it.
3. Be careful not to throw away a cigar stub or match on the prairie or in the woods before it is extinguished.
4. Settlers desiring to burn brush and log heaps in clearing their land must do so at proper seasons of the year, and not allow the fire to escape from their premises.
5. All employers of labor should see that their employees whose work is in the open air are furnished with copies of the Act respecting prairie and forest fires or other instructions in regard thereto, as such employers are responsible for any violation of the law caused by their servants.

As every person in the community is liable during the dry seasons to suffer more or less by prairie or forest fires, and as it is an undoubted fact that in most cases these are started through carelessness, it is hoped that these suggestions will be observed.

Settlers are therefore earnestly requested to co-operate in every way possible with the officers of the government with a view to the prevention of fires and the strict enforcement of the law in that behalf.

Fruit Growing as an Experience

At the last meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society a paper by E. H. S. Dartt, of Owatonna, was read which will be found suggestive by those who aim at fruit culture here. He says:—

"I planted my first orchard in Minnesota in 1869, and have probably planted more than 10,000 orchard trees, two-thirds of which are dead. About 25 years ago I planted an orchard of 2,500 trees. It was mostly on a northern slope. I put a windbreak on the south and west. They were planted 12 feet apart each way. Every fifth tree in every fifth row was Scotch pine, making pines 60 feet apart in the orchard. The holes were dug the fall before, and trees set very early, some holes being half full of ice. Every pine grew, and of 1,600 apple trees set that year only four failed to grow. In this orchard were 800 Duchess, 800 Wealthy, 200 Tetofsky, 200 Haas and 50 each Orange, Maiden's Blush, Quaker Beauty and Minnesota crab, and other varieties of apples and crabs. The winter of 1884-5 killed every Wealthy, Haas and many other varieties. This is why I said the Wealthy was not hardy enough for Minnesota. Most of the dead trees were dug out and replaced, largely with Duchess. This was a mistake, for the Wealthy

trees left soon sprouted up and commenced to bear, and are now the most profitable trees in the orchard, while the Duchess, though profitable at first, are now of little value for market purposes. I have sold five bushels for a dollar, and hundreds of bushels have rotted on the ground. Enough Duchess have died from sun-scald and root-killing to keep trees from crowding till five years ago, when I commenced cutting out pines to make room for apple trees, and cut Duchess where crowding other varieties. I am also top-grafting alternate Duchess trees with Wealthy and Peter, which take well on the Duchess as a stock. I have girdled this orchard with a view of checking growth and producing fruit, but girdling is not to be depended upon alone for thinning out an orchard—branches should not interlock, and I recommend the liberal use of an axe."

The experience of Mr. Dartt shows the unwisdom of hasty rejection or indorsement of any kind of tree or plant, fruit bearing or otherwise. A northern slope is always safer than a southern one, which is very apt to encourage premature blossoming and loss of a year's crop through late frosts. Sun scald is another trouble incidental to a southern exposure. Look also at the too hasty condemnation of the Wealthy for one year's failure and the transitory profit of its rival, the Duchess. Orchardling is not for this country for some time yet, but the amateur should keep at it and take all the hints he can from such records as the above.

Nesting Places for Grubs.

Mr. Fletcher, the veteran St. James' gardener, says that the most common cause of white grubs in onions is the use of cow manure, which the parents of those grubs find an ideal nesting place, and therefore use it. Other moths find in other kinds of half rotted manure a suitable nesting place and patronize it accordingly. Half rotted vegetation of any kind is a sure attraction to moths. Grow crops that are rank feeders on manure of that sort, and later on it will be safe to plant seeds on the land that would otherwise be devoured by grubs and wireworms.

A great army of caterpillars is devastating the leaves of the aspen trees in Southeastern Colorado. They are so thick that they stop the trains.

Professor Goff, horticulturist, of Wisconsin, has died as the result of an operation, at the age of 59. He was a most painstaking observer, and among other things paid a great deal of attention to the improvement of native plums.

The crop of strawberries has been so large in Ontario that there has been a glut in the market and prices have fallen away below anything ever seen before. One grower at Port Credit sold the product of 10 acres at 1½c. a box, the buyer to do the picking. The present season has been a most favorable one for the growth of strawberries. Berries have been sold retail at as low as 4c.

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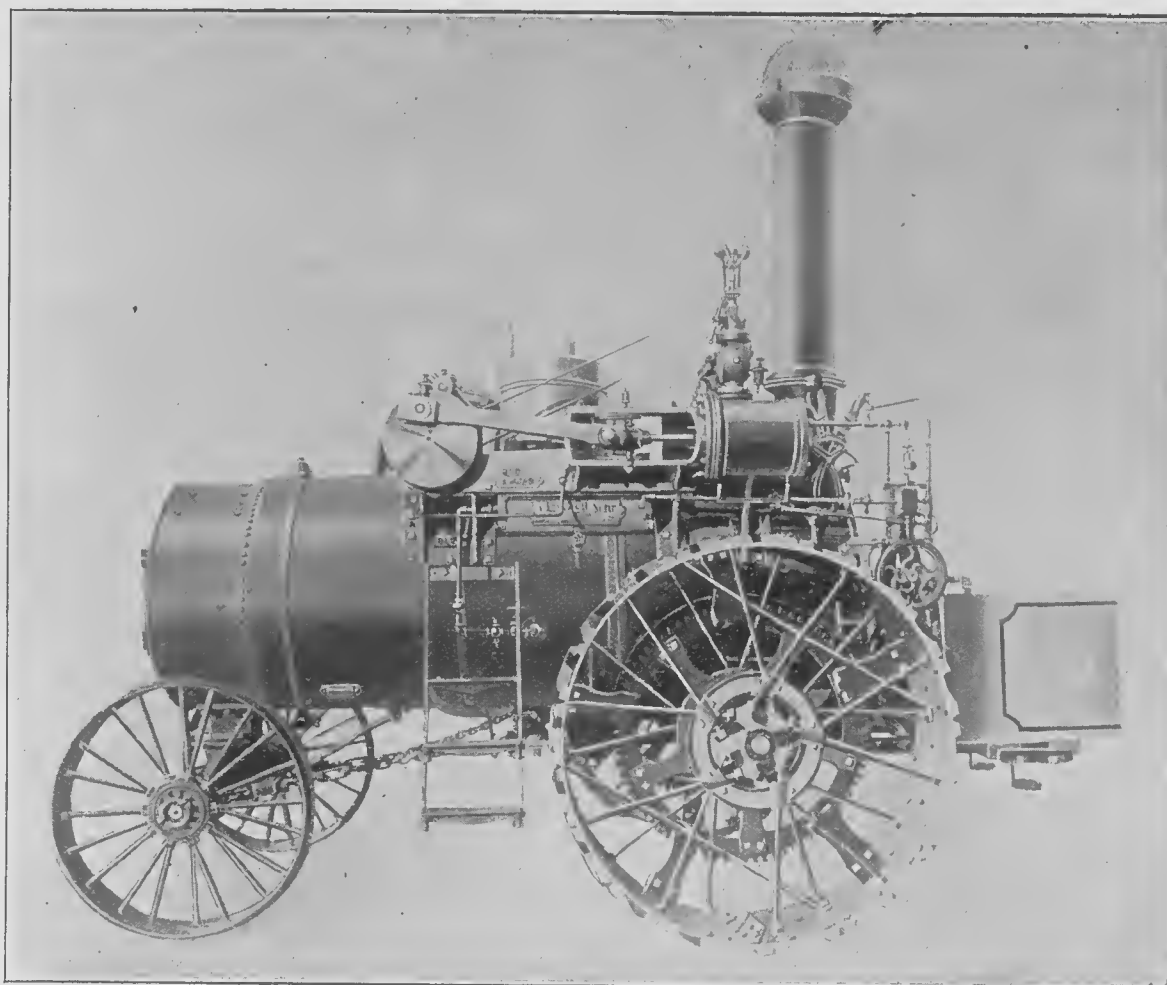
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The modern threshing engine, to meet the requirements of the thresherman, must be constructed with special reference to—

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RESIDENCE OF DIRECTOR SAUNDERS, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and Its Work.

By W. H. Coard, LL. D., Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



AGRICULTURE in the Dominion of Canada is gradually assuming the important place it should hold, and it is safe to say that there is no country on the face of the earth where there is more thorough co-operation between the farmers and the Department of Agriculture than one finds in Canada. And why? "Because," to quote the London (England) Morning

Post, "Canada is being governed by business men, every member of the present Cabinet (or Board of Directors of the nation) possessing the necessary talent and training for supervising the business of his Department."

The success of this Dominion rests in the hands of the farmers; but without the co-operation of able leaders in the various spheres of thought, research, and administration, Canada would now be but a small farming country, with an agricultural community living from hand to mouth, instead of being, as it is, the coming granary of the world, the dairy of the empire, and the exemplar orchard for every market. Five years ago the aggregate value of our exports of the chief food-stuffs was \$35,773,133; last year it had grown to \$63,098,841.

OUR PROGRESS.

The farmers of the country view progress not alone by production and enhanced prices; but by augmented profits, and under each of these headings the latest official reports are pre-eminently satisfactory. In 1896 flour only figured for \$718,433, but last year it had risen, in aggregate price realized, to \$4,015,226; and oats, which in 1896 amounted to \$273,861, last year had jumped up to \$2,490,521; while peas had gone up from \$1,299,491 in the former year to \$2,674,712 at latest reports.

Canadian butter has won a high place in the markets of the United Kingdom, but it has not been without a struggle; and it is due to the Department, which has done so much for the dairyman, that he should take care that he prove himself worthy of the work that has been done by maintaining that high

standard of excellence in his products which alone will retain custom and requite the Dominion for the outlay she has gone to in order to place his products in such a high position.

In 1896 the value of butter exported was \$1,052,089; in the following year it rose to \$2,089,173; in 1898 it was \$2,046,636; and then in 1899 it went up to \$3,700,873; while in 1900 it rose to \$5,122,156; and last year to upwards of \$5,200,000.

Cheese showed even a more phenomenal advance, for while in 1896 the value of this commodity was \$13,956,571, in the following year it had advanced to \$14,676,239, and in 1898 attained \$17,572,763. There was a slight falling off in 1899, but this was more than counterbalanced by 1900, with a total of \$19,856,324, last year the value reaching its zenith so far at a total of \$20,000,000 odd.

Time is too short to permit of Can-

ada teaching the mother-country the exact kind of cheese or butter to use; consequently it is the duty of the farmer and the dairyman to ascertain the peculiarities of the British palate, to manufacture his dairy produce, and to cure his hams and his bacon on those lines which will meet the public taste. This he will have no difficulty in doing if he will follow the instructions given and the example set him by the Department, which has sought out for the purpose all the requisite details, and retails them from time to time through the various channels of bulletins and newspaper articles.

Phenomenal progress has, also, characterized the bacon trade. In 1896 the value of the exports of pork, bacon, hams, etc., was only \$4,446,884; but when the last year's official returns were made up it had risen to \$11,829,820.

of the able Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying. The most important branch of this work is

THE DAIRY DIVISION.

The Dairy Division, in charge of J. A. Ruddick, has made great progress along the lines of hygienic dairying and the adaptation of the make, both of cheese and butter, to the requirements of the consumer. There are to-day in Canada some 3,000 cheese factories, with an annual aggregate output of 180,000,000 pounds of cheese, or an average of about 60,000 pounds per factory. Mild flavor and soft body, which are absolutely necessary in cheese for export to-day, cannot be produced under ordinary conditions of manufacture on a commercial scale unless the temperature be kept during the long curing process not over 65 degrees. This will be accomplished by an organized system of cool cheese-cur-



TEST PLOTS OF CEREALS AT CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

With such facts the farmer must recognize that he is being borne along on the crest of a wave of unprecedented prosperity, at the same time he cannot help seeing this wave has been wafted by the winds of practice and experience, put into operation by the force of practical conviction. In fact, the rapid progress which we have made is in a measure the practical results of the co-operation of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying and his staff with the farmers, the merchants, and the carrying companies; but this by no means exhausts the sum total of the work of the Department. In order to show the comprehensive nature of the Department's work it will be taken up section by section.

Foremost in the work of the Department stands that which is carried on under the supervision

ing rooms, which will make it possible to obtain a larger yield of cheese per 100 pounds of milk without lessening the value per pound of cheese. In fact, it is believed that the revenue from milk at cheese factories can be increased by this improved method of curing by at least 20 per cent. Four such experimental consolidated curing rooms are now being built by the Department, located respectively at Brockville, for Eastern Ontario; at Woodstock, for Western Ontario; and at St. Hyacinth and Cowansville, in the Province of Quebec. The Department continues to manage the twenty illustration Government creameries in the Northwest Territories, and, in addition to the four Government creameries that were operated in Alberta during the winter of 1900-01, last winter there was one running in Assiniboia as well.

THE LIVE STOCK DIVISION.

One of the latest, but not of least importance; is the live stock division, which is under F. W. Hodson, whose introduction of stock sales, especially in the Territories, has brought the buyer and seller of pure bred stock into close relationship by providing a market for the animals produced by the smaller breeder and a convenient purchasing point for large or small buyers. The introduction of the association car for shipping single animals to individuals in the West has been a good thing. That this innovation pays is shown by the fact that whereas in 1900

COLD STORAGE.

The Commissioner's branch embraces cold storage and all that the subject implies—the safeguarding of the interests of producers, of the collecting buyers, of the distributing merchants, and of the consumers of foodstuffs requiring cool chambers for transportation to the British and other markets. This has led to an increase in shipments of butter from the port of Montreal alone from 32,055 packages of butter in 1894, before cold storage was provided, to 410,893 packages last year. Cold storage warehouses, cold storage on railways, at creameries and elsewhere in this country have also received the attention of this branch, and further developments are in contemplation. The adoption of the latest and most approved system of cold storage has been facilitated on all our railway and steamship lines.

FRUIT INSPECTION.

The Government are determined that Canadian fruit shall not lack success because of trickery amongst a few dealers whose only interest in the Dominion is to make as much out of it as they can at the least possible cost, so the Minister of Agriculture has organized a staff of inspectors, under W. F. Mackinnon as chief, sufficient and efficient enough to protect Canadian fruit growers from the depredations of unscrupulous middlemen. These inspectors act in all parts of Canada and the old country. Trial shipments of fruit,

Professor Robertson, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, never misses an opportunity to gain information useful and profitable to the Dominion, hence to-day the special fattening of chickens for old country markets has passed from the experimental to the profitable stage.

EXTENSION OF MARKETS.

This is a most important branch of the Commissioner's work and a good share of his time has been devoted to it the last few years. His object is to find out the preferences of the old country dealers and consumers for styles of packages and quality of goods and make this known so that producers can meet the needs of their market as nearly as possible. Agents at the commercial centre in Britain are watching the unloading of Canadian farm produce from the vessels, to see where damage occurs and how it may be avoided. Another method of making known our resources and thus extending our markets is by means of exhibits of our products at leading exhibitions in foreign lands. In order to further extend this work a man has been appointed whose sole time will be devoted to the supervision of this work.

As in the African war, now so happily terminated, the mother country, without solicitation, found herself surrounded by her daughters; so in the more peaceable but not less important battle for commercial supremacy, her favorite daughter will be discovered not seeking but already occupying the premier place. And that not by force of favoritism, but by virtue of superiority of production. Canada asks no favors, but will accept no second place.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Nappan (Nova Scotia), Brandon (Man.), Indian Head (Assa.), Agassiz (B.C.), are making wonderful strides along the lines of farming experience, and their constant and consistent prosecution of experimental work, confining themselves to that which is the most beneficial to farming, is making up the details of a calling which in a few years will place Canada in the forefront of agricultural national supremacy.

Dr. William Saunders, the Director of the Experimental Farms, surrounded by a proficient staff, of whom J. H. Grisdale, B.S.A., is agriculturist; W. T. Macoun, horticulturist; F. T. Shutt, chemist; Dr. James Fletcher, entomologist and botanist; and A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager, is bringing about the excellent results from operations conducted on the five experimental farms established by the Dominion Government for the benefit of farmers residing in the different climates of Canada, and while realizing their wants has been the means of creating an ever-increasing demand for all kinds of information beneficial to the farming community.

In chemistry, Professor Shutt has spent the past year in some very important investigations and experiments, which have been duly distributed in bulletins. The systematic testing of promising varieties of agricultural crops obtainable in different parts of the world has had an educational effect.

Upwards of thirty thousand farmers have participated in the grain seed distribution, sixty tons of such seed having been distributed in the six months ending with the last fiscal year; and thus the Minister of Agriculture, to quote the Times (London), has "placed the farmers of Canada in the van as to knowledge of the best and most productive sorts of agricultural products."

During the last twelve months the

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

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NO HUMBBUG'S PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in 1 Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different tear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extraordinary. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial; if 2 works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs.; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.



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It has a tonic effect on the digestive organs aiding them in the performance of their proper duties.

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The regular issue of The Weekly Free Press consists of 23 pages, 16 of which, in the form of a supplement, are given up to general reading or to a story.

The ten picture set is limited. When the supply is exhausted the offer will be withdrawn, therefore to avoid disappointment we would recommend you to order at once.

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VIEW ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN, NOVA SCOTIA.

less than \$5,000 was paid for stock ordered in this way for the western trade, last year the amount reached \$25,000, and orders totalling \$30,000 more were placed to be filled before the end of the year. The railway companies have been induced to lower their rates for the carriage of stock to encourage the sales.

THE PUBLICATION BRANCH.

The Department of Agriculture is not experimental only. It is educational for the grown people. It anticipates the wants of everyone engaged in pursuits coming within its jurisdiction. This is done by its publication branch, in a way; by its different sub-divisions on the whole. There is one fact above all others that the farmers of this country should know, and try to realize—that the information sent out to them from this Department is practical and that in following out these instructions they will prosper themselves and make Canada prosperous. Nothing is published under the heading of the Agricultural Department that has not been proved to be for the welfare and the advancement of the Dominion. The Department of Agriculture experiments, investigates and explains. No less than 181 newspaper editors in Canada receive at their own request an article every week from this Department upon a live agricultural topic.

in various ways, are made up by this branch to ascertain the best methods of shipping delicate fruit to the old country.

SEED SELECTION.

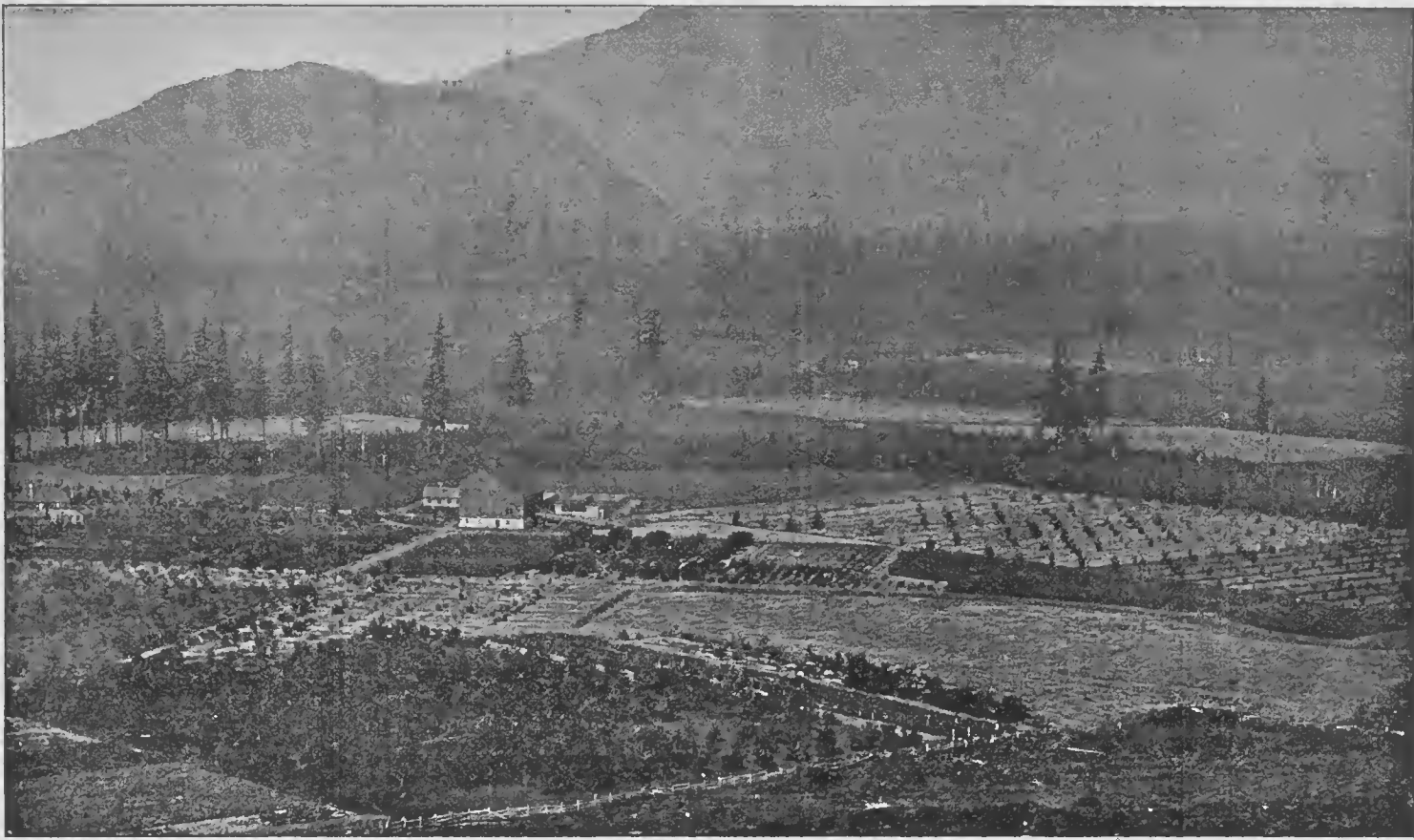
The Department is also taking steps to protect the country from the sale of worthless or impure seeds by unscrupulous dealers. For this purpose a staff is employed at the capital under G. H. Clark, B.S.A., who has also charge of the work of seed selection being carried out under the funds supplied by Sir Wm. Macdonald.

POULTRY FATTENING STATIONS.

Another branch of this Department is the work of the illustration stations for fattening, killing and dressing poultry for the British market. It is under the care of F. C. Hare.

Canadian eggs are favorably received in the old country, and, to give encouragement to those engaged in the trade, the Minister of Agriculture has availed himself of the opportunity of instructing poultry keepers how to prepare, pack, and despatch for the British markets, so as to realize the highest prices. That his efforts have been profitable is manifested by the fact that whereas in 1896 only \$807,096 was the value of exported eggs, last year under the same heading we read \$1,691,640.

Visiting Great Britain now and again both the Minister of Agriculture and



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT AGASSIZ, B.C.

entomologist, Dr. Fletcher, attended to 3,000 letters relating to noxious insects and fungi, and gave directions how to get rid of each pest, as well as attending numerous farmers' institute meetings.

In horticulture the hardiness, productivity, quality, means of preventing disease and parasitic disadvantages, manner of propagating, grafting and cultivating, have been fully attended to, and the results bear testimony to the proficiency with which this phase of departmental work is watched and guarded. W. T. Macoun, the horticulturist, has been indefatigable in his efforts with cross-breeding seedling crab-apples, which have now shown themselves hardy enough to endure the unfavorable climatic conditions of winter in the Northwest. These experiments have certainly added promising varieties, which will be propagated for further distribution.

The responsibilities of public health and quarantine likewise come under the work of this Department, Dr. F. Montizambert being director-general of public health. From the agriculturist's point of view, however, the most important official in this branch is Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief of the Veterinary and Cattle Quarantine sections, who spent a summer in Great Britain testing cattle for exportation to Canada. Dr. Rutherford is a practical expert on all matters relating to the protection of the health of Canadian herds and flocks, and under his experienced scrutiny, with his personal experience in Canada, and especially in the West, he is proving a valuable officer to farmers and the Dominion

Government alike. His agents are to be found in every district of the whole country.

PATENTS AND STATISTICS.

In the mother country the Department of Agriculture is confined in its duties exclusively to agriculture, and the Minister is then supposed to have no light burden. In Canada the Minister of Agriculture is also weighted with the onerous functions of registrar and discriminator of applicants for patents, trade marks and copyrights. And, as if he were not already sufficiently burdened, he is saddled with the statistical department, which collects and compiles statistics of all kinds—health, criminal, agricultural, commercial—in connection with the Dominion. But his case is another proof of the fact that the idle man has no time for anything, while the busy man has always time for one thing more. And yet in

the multiplicity of these duties there is neither confusion nor delay in any branch of this many-sided Department. Mr. Fisher is a good organizer, a practised director, a diplomatic distributor of responsibility, and an excellent disciplinarian. He chooses his heads of departments or branches with discrimination and rules them by confidence; and to-day there is not a man in his vast Department who would not put himself to any inconvenience to serve his minister, because he appreciates that in so doing he is serving his country and his empire.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The whole policy of the Department is co-operation with the farmers along the lines of improving flocks and herds, crops and orchards, the produce of the dairy, and the profit of all concerned. This is the only line that can lead to national expansion and imperial con-

case, for similar testimony has been borne to the proficiency of the ministerial, agricultural, educational, and commercial-expanding policy of Canada within the past few weeks by the following leading newspapers of Great Britain, each of which willingly places occasional space at the disposal of the Department so that it may speak face to face with the vast commercial and industrial communities of the motherland: The Times (London), Telegraph, Standard, Morning Post, Globe, St. James' Gazette, Mark Lane Express, Times and Echo, Lloyd's News (all London); Courier, Post, Mercury, Echo, Express (all Liverpool); Courier, and Guardian (Manchester); York Herald, Yorkshire Post, Oxford Gazette, Reading Mercury, Glasgow Herald, Dublin Irish Times, Cork Examiner, Durham Chronicle, Newcastle Chronicle, and Journal; Bristol Western Daily Press, and some sixty others.

federation in its truest sense. No country can live to itself and thrive any more than a man can live profitably on himself, and the truest imperialism is that which recognizes the brotherhood of humanity and lives up to that recognition and all that it implies.

That its work is as well appreciated as it is well known outside the confines of this Dominion is manifested in the fact that a recent edition of the London (England) Globe, a leading Conservative daily paper, suggested the "expediency of establishing in South Africa a centre of agricultural instruction where new comers may learn the best methods of cultivation and stock raising, as is already done in Canada." This is testimony beyond suspicion of flattery. But this is not an isolated



RESIDENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT SLIARPE, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B.C.



The Man and His Stomach.

A writer in Ainslee's Magazine quotes the following quaint sketch, by Mary Henry Rossiter. It makes a man rather conscious of his own insides, but healthfully so.

The stomach examined its various pits and depressions with great anxiety. Its wrinkles deepened when it discovered the cause of the disturbances which had broken its rest for hours. A mass of decaying and fermenting food was still moving over its lower surface, while millions of germs were dancing about and multiplying at a tremendous rate.

"This is terrible!" groaned the stomach, "hut what can I do? My muscular tissues worked as hard as they could for five or six hours, and the gastric juices dissolved everything possible. It is the imperative business of the pylorus to keep its orifice shut against everything hut chyme; certainly this stuff is not ready for the duodenum." And the stomach churned up a long string of connecting tissue and several pieces of wilted celery.

"Good morning!" said a peptic gland to a pyloric gland near by.

"Good morning!" replied the other, as both began to hestir themselves for the day's work.

"I do hope that our dear stomach will not have so much to do to-day as it did yesterday."

"Yes, indeed," rejoined the second, putting the final touches on a drop of juice. "It was so exhausted last night when the last bit of chyme squeezed through the pylorus, that I am sure it couldn't have contracted another time, no matter what came into it."

"And the worst of it is," continued the peptic gland, "there is a wretched residue

with oatmeal, sugar and cream followed immediately. Then came a large mass of beef-steak, then another and another. These were thickly covered with pepper, butter and mustard, and accompanied by small, hard pieces of fried potatoes. For several minutes the half-masticated steak and potatoes came tumbling down without an instant's pause; then, after a brief respite, the esophagus swallowed in two buttered pancakes, a quantity of maple syrup, and a doughnut.

The stomach moaned and stirred feebly.

"What better evidence of imbecility do you want than that?"

The stomach, recovering from the shock of the arrival of the meal, began calling for the gastric juices to come to its help. The latter needed no urging, hut in numberless little globules ventured out from the tiny ducts, clung timidly for a moment to the edges of the alveoli, and then began to drop off bravely on the nearest mouthfuls; soon a steady stream of digestive fluid enveloped the entire mass of food, while the stomach's muscular layers began to contract, gently churning and mixing every portion of the breakfast.

The mucous lining smoothed out its folds to make more room, and all the blood corpuscles in the neighborhood crowded close to the transparent membrane. So wonderful are the resources of nature, and so vigorously did the stomach attack its task, that possibly even the heterogeneous conglomeration of incompatibilities collected in this breakfast might have been reconciled and assimilated, had not the man, at this moment, felt thirsty.

The mouth, the pharynx, and the esophagus had been so irritated by the condiments forced against their surfaces that they sent up a lusty cry for water; hence, no sooner had the stomach put its energies in motion than a sudden flood of ice-cold water swept down into it, stopping all the secretions, driving the corpuscles back from the walls, and paralyzing every activity.

It was some time before the corpuscles ventured back to their work, and began to warm up the poor little glands that were stiff with cold. By and by a few drops of gastric juice oozed slowly forth and began a

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CANADIANS EATING CHRISTMAS DINNER ON THE VELDT.

Troop 14, B. Division, S.A.C., taking dinner in South Africa on Christmas Day, 1901.

of indigestible things that could not get through the pylorus at all, and they have been here all night. Those hateful germs are swarming all over the stuff, and are getting disgustingly fat and happy. I did hope that we were going to starve them out, hut the chance is evidently gone for the present."

"It's all on account of the chicken salad, olives, coffee, ice-cream, and cake that came rushing down here, pell-mell, late last night, just as we thought we had everything tidy and ready to leave," said the pyloric gland, which was a very domestic and neat little body. "For my part, I think the mouth didn't do just right. It knew very well that the stomach had not had a moment's rest all day, and I think it might have been a little more considerate."

"But, my dear child," remonstrated the peptic gland, which was more of a philosopher, "the mouth could not help it. The poor thing has to do just what the man says, and you know yourself that he is a perfect tyrant."

"But he must be a very wonderful being—that man," said the little pyloric gland, "to be able to defy and control the laws of nature in the way he does."

"Wonderful, truly!" said the other, skeptically; "for my part, I don't believe any more that the man knows a thing. I think he's an imbecile."

"For mercy's sake," exclaimed the pyloric gland, secreting several drops of gastric fluid in its excitement, "what makes you think that?"

But before this question could be answered, the two glands became aware of a hurried rhythmic movement along the esophagus not far away, and suddenly a gulp of hot coffee came plunging into the stomach. Several pieces of half-chewed toast mixed

desultory work on the saturated food. By degrees the muscular tissues resumed operations, and the process of digestion was again under way.

The stomach would have begun to ache, had it not learned by experience that if it did the man would send down a pill or a powder that would merely stop the pain and make matters still worse.

It would be tedious to tell of the ice-cold ginger ale that sent a shiver through every cell of the digestive organs; of the luncheon that followed the ginger ale; of the peppery soup that made the salivary glands feel lazy, and tore the lining of the esophagus; of the cold roast pork and the Saratoga chips that sank like lead to the bottom of the soup; of the olives, the jelly, the salad, the pepper-sauce, the ice-cream, the chocolate cake, that made the stomach's afternoon one long Spanish torture; to tell again of the evening dinner, the roast chicken and French potatoes, the cucumbers and vinegar, the tomatoes with mayonnaise dressing, the coffee with green-apple pie and imported cheese. Perhaps it is cruel to mention the Welsh rarebit and the pint of beer that came down about midnight.

Suffice it to say that the man was sick in the night. When a soft, kind tube descended through the gullet to take away its revolting and intractable burden, the heart-broken stomach that had worked so faithfully and conscientiously for forty years heard the man say between groans: "I have a beastly stomach. Were it not for that, I should be a happy man!"

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The Peacock that Wasn't Proud.



IT was the young Gander who started the idea. He always had thought that he could act, and he proposed that they should get together a company and invite all the Zoo beasts to the performance.

The notion was taken up at once with delight, because all the Farmyard people thought they could act (everyone does, you know, until they try); so it was very soon agreed that the performance should take place on Dominion Day, and that they should announce themselves as the Celebrated Farmyard Comedy Company. The White Leghorn was the only one who wanted a tragedy, but then she always was rather a melancholy person.

The next thing to do was to settle upon a play, and here there was immense difficulty; everyone had his or her own ideas on the subject, and no two of them agreed. Old Gobble-gobble, the Turkey, for instance, was most anxious that they should undertake "The Forty Thieves." He said that Mrs. Duck would make such a splendid Morgiana; but really he wanted to be Ali Baba himself. Tabitha, the farm-

lady, "I must say that I think it's rather extravagant of Mrs. Tabitha to insist on fresh mice at each rehearsal." "Well, I don't think so much of young Gander, if you ask me," put in the young Cockerel (nobody had asked him, but that didn't matter); "he puts it on a good deal too much. I wonder Drake stands it."

"Hear, hear!" said Major Bantam. "I quite agree. Though no one can say that he's much inducement to act with such a Cinderella as he's got. Call that acting! Why, in my young days—" And off he started, telling all sorts of ridiculous stories, which no one listened to; they just said "Ah!" or "Really!" or "Dear me!" and all the time they were listening to somebody else.

Peter, the Peacock, had not been asked to take a part. It's true, he never expected to be asked, because he never dreamed of acting; he was very, very humble, but he watched all the preparations with the greatest interest and delight, for if there was one thing he did love it was a play.

He was a very obliging chap was Peter; he used to hear all the actors and actresses their words, until in time he came to know them right through almost by heart, and when Billy the Goat gave up his position as prompter (because he quarrelled so with young

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has its
ending



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has its
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as if the whole performance would have to be given up. Then someone suggested Peter the Peacock. He was horribly frightened at the idea and declared that he was quite sure that he shouldn't be equal to it, and he should look so silly and he'd very much rather not; but they all urged him to do it,

dreadfully tragic, even in the funniest parts.

The Pumpkin scene was most successful—Tabitha catching her mice in the most brilliant fashion, amid shouts of applause.

Then came the Ball-room scene, and, with it, the surprise of the even-



FLOWERS AND VINES ON THE COCHRANE RANCH, MACLEOD, ALTA.

yard Cat, wanted to have "Dick Whittington," for obvious reasons; while the Pig family thought that young Porker and Grunty would make a lovely pair of "Babes in the Wood." The young Gander was quite undecided; he would have liked to be Aladdin, but nobody else would agree to that; so at last, after a great deal of discussing, and squabbling, it was decided to do "Cinderella;" the young Gander as the Prince, of course; Mrs. Duck as Cinderella; the White Leghorn consented to be one of the Ugly Sisters, and Grunty, the spotted Pig, was the other; Tabitha was the Fairy Godmother, and it was arranged that there were to be real mice and rats in the Pumpkin scene, so she was very much pleased. All the other parts were settled, and everyone set about making ready for Dominion Day.

"I think it will be successful," said old Gobble-Gobble to Mrs. Dorking, during a pause at one of the rehearsals. "Young Gander is really quite good; he acts with so much spirit. I wish that old Dobbin would throw himself into his part more."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Dorking; "and if only Grunty would learn her words, and the White Leghorn wouldn't be so serious, the two Sisters would be capital."

"I must say," said Mrs. Guinea-fowl (who was taking the part of a court

Cockerel that every one agreed that Peter should take his place.

The invitations were sent out, and all the beasts accepted; it was evidently going to be a grand affair. His Majesty the Lion, was coming, so were the Bruins and My Lord Giraffe, and Sir Elephant and Colonel Kangaroo, the monkeys and the Wolves and the Tigers; in fact, the entire Zoo promised to come. The music was in the charge of Neddy, the Donkey, and old Mr. Pig looked after the refreshment department, while Rover, the Watch Dog, was to act as doorkeeper and to keep order generally. The rehearsals went on busily and everything was going smoothly, when, one day, poor Lop-ear, the little Rabbit, who was taking the part of a Page (a very small but quite an important part), caught a terrible cold and was confined to his hutch, with no possibility of his getting well in time to take his place in the performance. At first it was thought they could leave out the part, but Mrs. Dorking (who was the Queen) declared that if she couldn't have a page to hold her train in the ball-room scene, she wouldn't act at all.

Then there was a pretty how-dye-do! Mrs. Dorking was most unpopular in the Farmyard, and nobody could be found to take the place of little Lop-ear, and it really seemed at one time

and the young Gander appealed to him so strongly not to spoil everything, that at last, though with much fear and trembling, he consented.

Dominion Day arrived and the theatre was crowded from floor to ceiling. It was a most impressive sight, and everybody was in the highest spirits. Old Mrs. Goose (who looked after the dresses) was rather upset by catching sight of Reynard the Fox in the dress-circle, but old Rover assured her that he would see that no one came to any harm.

The band, under Neddy, struck up some lively music, and then the curtain went up.

The first scene passed off fairly well, though little Mrs. Duck was very nervous, and the White Leghorn was most

ing. The King and Queen (the very old Gander and Mrs. Dorking) advanced to meet their guests, both of them most splendidly dressed; behind them stood Peter—Peter the humble, despised Peacock. There had been no time to make a special dress for him, and, of course, Lop-ear's wouldn't fit him, so Mrs. Dorking had told him to go on just as he was and to keep as much in the background as possible. So he did, but when the Zoo beasts caught sight of his wonderful tail, they broke out into roars of delight—they had never seen anything half so beautiful. At first Mrs. Dorking thought the cheering was all for her, but when she had gone off and heard the shouting still continue, she looked back and saw the despised Peter standing all alone, bashful and confused, and all the

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audience clapping and crying "Bravo!" as if they never would stop.

After that, the success of the play was never in doubt. Whenever Peter appeared he was greeted with storms of applause, and at the end of the act there were loud calls for "Page! Page-bey! Peter! Peter!" He was undoubtedly the success of the evening.

All the other Farmyard people were rather annoyed; they had never seen anything very wonderful in Peter's tail, but there was no doubt as to what the Zoo people thought.

Peter remained quite humble; he never could understand why he had been so much applauded, but the other members of his family became very proud indeed. From that day to this they have considered themselves quite superior to all the rest of the Farmyard, and when you see them strutting about and spreading out their tails, they are remembering the great success that Peter made on that celebrated Dominion Day.

Nature Study.

Some time ago Prof. C. C. James, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, gave an interesting address to school teachers on the teaching of agriculture in the public school. The following is a summary of that talk:—

What are the true objects of teaching? What ends are to be aimed at? Some teachers appear to give greatest prominence to the training of the memory. Tasks are given and lessons assigned for home work, and the correct reproduction of these from memory forms the principal work of the school, the pupils being credited for their ability to reproduce word for word the tasks assigned. Others place great stress on discipline, as though school life were largely a military training wherein the exact observance of certain fixed rules and methods of conduct were of prime importance. Others look to the "accumulation of facts," as though a large amount of knowledge could be imparted in school that would in after life be directly beneficial in earning a livelihood. The true teacher, however, while not despising the training of the memory, the proper discipline of pupils and the imparting of facts that will afterwards prove useful, will seek properly to train, or develop, or educate his or her pupils by leading them to a true development of their powers of faculties so that they may help themselves. The training of our pupils to see things as they are, to use their senses, to observe correctly, to think for themselves so that they may become observant, wideawake, self-directing, thoughtful, progressive and independent citizens—herein, it seems to me, lies one of the greatest, if not the greatest, objects of our teaching.

You are asked to teach agriculture to your pupils of the 4th and 5th forms. At once objections will arise; difficulties will present themselves. Let us consider some of these.

You say: "I cannot teach my pupils how they should plow, harrow, sow seed, reap the grain, thresh, feed stock, milk cows, make butter, etc. I have no special facilities in my school for giving such instruction." My answer to this is that you should not be expected to do it. You could not do it if you wished. There is only one way of giving such instruction, namely, on a first-class farm. Even the agricultural college is not conducted for such a purpose. Practical agriculture must be learned upon the farm, and it cannot be taught in our schools. This is the *art* of agriculture. The teaching of agriculture with which you should concern yourselves is that which we call the *science* of agriculture—the knowledge of the *why* as distinguished from the knowledge of the *how*. This science of agriculture explains the origin and nature of the soil; the changes that take place through the action of the weather, and the various operations of draining, plowing and cultivating; the sprouting of seed and the growth of plants; the nature of plants and their relationship

to one another and to animal life; the nature of animal life and its continuance by feeding; the production by animals of beef, wool, and milk; the making of butter and cheese; the relation of insects to one another and their effect upon plant life; the diseases of plants; the part played by birds and bees in the production of foods; trees, and their relation to our farm economy. The science of agriculture at once assumes a relationship to such sciences as geology, chemistry, botany, entomology, bacteriology, etc.; in fact it is made up as a composite science from all these other sciences.

Then comes the next objection: "If agriculture is a composite science, how can I be expected to teach it when I am not an expert or am not well grounded in all these other sciences?" To this, answer may be made that but the very simplest principles of the science of agriculture should be attempted, and the knowledge of these other sciences required for such teaching is very limited. All that should be attempted is to give the pupils a right start, to open their eyes to the fact that agriculture is or may be studied as a science, and every teacher is or should be intelligent enough to grasp the first principles of the sciences underlying agriculture. If you have no knowledge whatever of these first principles you should at once set yourself right, and find out for yourself what a wonderfully interesting field of knowledge there is in this subject that may be opened up so easily. You do not require to be a geologist, a chemist and a botanist in order to direct your pupils to a knowledge of the beauties of nature. The study of agriculture in our schools should be a study of nature.

"But is not the subject dull, uninteresting, common place? Is it not lacking in what may be called the *intellectual*?" It is difficult to answer this question without unfolding the subject itself. No more inviting, more promising, more attractive field of study is opened up to-day than that of agriculture. The listless boy in school is full of life out of doors; the truant is a truant frequently because he like out-of-door nature better than what he calls the dull teaching of the school room. Study nature, get close to her, and your faculties will be keen and active, your interest will be aroused, your whole mental being will be quickened.

"What am I to teach?" The text book prescribed aims to lay down a course of study beginning with the simplest form and proceeding to the more complex. Its aim is not to impart facts, but to arouse the observing habits and the questioning powers, so that the boys and girls may readily find out things for themselves. In beginning the work in the 4th form you may assign subjects for talks and questions, such as the soil of the fields, grasses, the wild flowers, the bees, the trees, the birds. Space does not permit taking up these in detail, but perhaps I can best indicate what can be done by giving you a series of questions on a subject that is familiar to us all, yet to which little attention is directed. Here follows a series of questions on "Grass," the answers to which can be found in the text book by careful observation and by questioning others. Put these or such as these before your pupils, but let them find out the answers for themselves. Then take up the subject in the form of talks. Even so common an object as grass can be made interesting and instructive as a subject in public schools:—

1. Whence comes the grass in spring time?
2. What makes the grass green? How many shades of green in grass can you determine? Does it keep green always?
3. What is sod? Can you take up other plants in the same way? Why not?
4. How do the grasses spread? Do they all reproduce in the same way?
5. What varieties of grass are to be found in your school section? (Have the pupils make collections.)
6. Name our common pasture grasses. Name the common hay grasses. Name grasses that are weeds.
7. What are the peculiarities of grass

that distinguish it from other plants?

8. Why is June grass so called? What is Canadian blue grass?

9. Wheat is a grass—why?

10. Corn or maize is a grass. Compare it in form and make-up with timothy.

11. Clover is not a grass—why not?

12. How do you distinguish a grass from a sedge? Is bulrush a grass?

13. What qualities or characteristics should distinguish a good pasture or lawn grass from a hay grass?

14. What common weeds are to be found in pastures and in hay fields?

15. How would you make a grass lawn?

16. How is grass seed sown for pasture or for hay? Why is the method adopted? What does timothy seed cost a bushel? How much does a bushel weigh? Why does it cost more than grain?

17. What kills out the grass in the pasture or hay field?

18. What insects destroy the grass?

19. What birds build their nests in the grass?

20. What uses are made of grass besides as a food?

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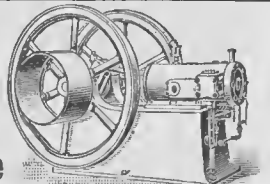
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Exemption Privileges.

By One Who Knows Their Value.

A festive bailiff came to call as he'd often done before,
And found me sitting smoking inside the kitchen door.
He'd a writ of execution and of summonses a few,
But they didn't worry me a bit, for I'd read the statutes through.

I shook his hand quite warmly and asked him in to dine,
And I gladly introduced him to that charming wife of mine,
Who has curtains on the windows and carpets on the floor,
And they are all free from seizure by our new exemption law.

We've eleven months' potatoes, and enough to feed the dogs,
On the bones and rinds of hacco from our ten exempted hogs.
And we ate a good big dinner and we smoked and had a talk,
Till the bailiff round the buildings thought he'd take a walk.

I have three exempted horses and exempted oats and hay,
My house and barn and buildings are protected in that way.
There are only fifty chickens, which is all the law allows,
And my wife is making butter from her six exempted cows.

He thought he'd get some wheat of mine, but I quickly made him stop
For I only had the seed left for an eighty acre crop,
I have six exempted beaver traps, an axe and saw and gun,
And machinery exempted is the only kind I run.

So he looked around disconsolate, and I almost thought he'd weep,
When he counted on his fingers all my ten exempted sheep.
We did not part in anger, though it filled my heart with pain,
To see a guileless bailiff drive so fast and far in vain.

I assured him as I showed him most politely to the door,
My exemptions were enough for me, and I wanted nothing more.

Sappho the Homing Pigeon and his Foe, the Jerfalcon.

By Waylon Stray.

From a boy I have always been a pigeon fancier and surely a fondness for these delightful birds can well be excused. Yes, indeed, from the pouter with his huge inflated balloou of a crop to the faultless trembluig in all their pride and beauty, of all our feathered friends they are, I think, among the most loveable.

I am fond of all varieties, yet, I think, of them all the blue rock homing pigeon, shy and wary, swift and clever, with his wonderful instinct and marvellous power of flight, is my greatest favorite. And yet I really believe there is one other bird in which, were it possible for me to obtain such a feathered pet, I could take a greater delight, and his name stands at the head of my story, the Iceland or Jer falcon.

But, ah! poor Sappho! It was a bright keen morning in February, 1898. Every twig and grass blade was encrusted with jewel like hoar frost and the sky was of that pure azure tint to which only I think our Manitoba skies attain. I was standing in my barnyard, gazing meditatively down over the wide expanse of the Pembina Valley, spread panorama-like below me. Three or four of my favorite blue-rocks were circling about in the bright morning sunshine. Now rising and sailing in wide gyrations and now with wings drawn towards their sides, shooting downwards towards the barn like arrows out of the blue, when suddenly they gather together into a compact flock and in wide circles, higher and higher they go.

What is the matter? Are they going to migrate like the water fowl, and look for warmer quarters? Not they! Home counts before cold weather and it is with them even as with human inhabitants of this our country. They are well content with it—blizzards and all. But suddenly I see a bright white speck shoot swiftly towards the tiny black dots wheeling so high in the ether. Whizz! whizz! Down drops one and then another, literally like stars shot out of the heavens, and with swift scrambling they enter the small portals of their cote—in the gable end of the barn.

But two birds still continue to sail and circle in the sky, lower down, now, and by the swiftness of their flight I conclude that they are my two special favorites, Sappho and Iris his mate. Ah! again the white flash shoots across the sky.

Great Scott!
A veritable Iceland falcon! The delight of the ancient barons, in those days when "I with my boyish hand Tamed the Jer falcon,"

and the white spotted hawk was prized and petted in the halls and castles of old.
But now, Mr. Sappho, beware and look out, or all your speed of wing shall not save you from those cruel talons and blue, cruel beak, thrice hungry after its long sailing voyage through keen skies, south-

wards from the realms of walrus and polar bear. It is now a veritable tournament in the sky. The blue barred pigeons seem to be well aware that his highness, the falcon, is harmless as long as they sail and circle above him. So higher and higher they soar.

But when he, with a wide ascending flight, sweeps above them with the bright sunlight glittering on his glossy black-spotted plumage, which in the distance shows white as a snowball, then great indeed is their consternation, and they dodge and race, and shoot and tumble, now to right and now to left, in their efforts to avoid his swift manoeuvres.

Whizz! whizz!
Again the swift shooting sound. It is the hen bird that has successfully passed downwards and gained the sheltering loft. And the cruel, hungry falcon still sails and floats—circling—rising—falling—all his instincts of bloodshed and rapine pitted against poor Sappho, who has now no companion to divert his cruel foe's attention.

Alas! The end comes only too quickly. The white meteor again wheels upwards—a swift lightning like descent—and, oh, the pity of it! With flashing wings the spotted falcon sails away—downward and eastward—towards the great forest of the Pembina, and a black speck is outlined against his snowy breast.

I stand, sorrowfully, gazing up at the now empty sky, and as I muse on the apparent necessity of bloodshed, pain and cruelty, in the working of this world which we inhabit, behold! a single soft grey feather comes floating downwards to my feet.

I pick it up, and touching it seems to stir me to anger. I remember in my sudden wrath that there is in the direction of the Jer falcon's flight a high spur of hill-side, locally known as the Devil's Elbow, and on the top of this joint of his Satanic Majesty

sits a large white boulder. A grim smile plays round my mouth.

"He shall eat no more pigeons," I say to myself.

I step quickly away from the barnyard and entering my low shanty I hunt up a small steel trap and wrap myself up for a winter walk. As I emerge from the hut my clever colle "Shop" comes bounding towards me, delighted at the prospect of a woodland tramp, and we go off together through the deep snow piled among the thickets of saskatoon, thorn, wild plum and hazel, covering the hillside which we have to ascend to gain the summit of the spur with the peculiar local name.

There is a slight crust on the snow and I find walking heavy and troublesome, but at last the hilltop is in sight. And surely, surely, it is as I had conjectured. The white falcon is even now sitting there on the big boulder, drowsy after his repast, but not so sleepy, he, as to allow me within gunshot. He glides off the stone, disappearing into the great wooded gulch below him to the eastward, which is as yet hidden from my gaze as I climb the western slope.

At last I reach the top. Yes, indeed, blue feathers are scattered at the base of the stone, not a breath of air is moving to blow anything—even a feather—about, and so on its flat top there lies a bunch of green, iridescent neck feathers—a memory of pretty Sappho.

I set to work, and a poplar sapling, some binding twine, the trap's small chain, and the big stone are soon in combination.

So now, Mr. Falcon—vac victis. And so it was. To make my story short, I got him a few mornings afterwards, strangely enough, caught by the neck and frozen stiff. Then how I wished I had been a taxidermist.

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DR. McLAUGHLIN'S Advice to Men.

To Those Who Are Not What They Ought to be.



HOW MANY MEN ARE SUFFERING MISERIES FOR THE WANT OF A SIMPLE REMEDY? They do not live; they simply exist.

In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicose, wasting drains have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies relief from their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until, the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there are life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life.

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Mr. Ennis Chambers, Massey Station, Ont., also writes: "It is two months since I received your Belt, and it is all right, and more than I expected. The nervousness is all gone and so is the tired feeling. I could not have done the work I am doing this spring if it was not for your Belt."

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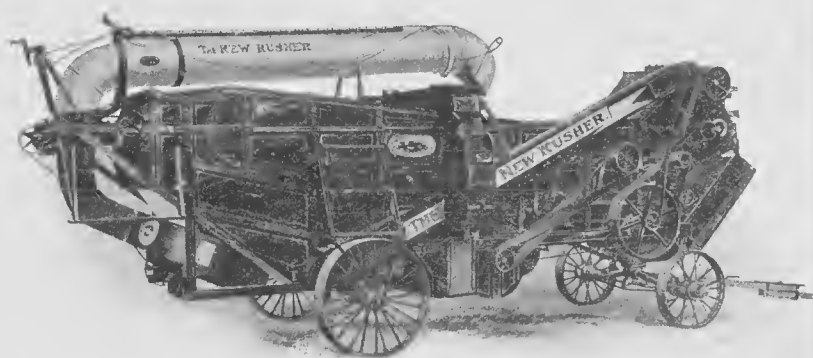
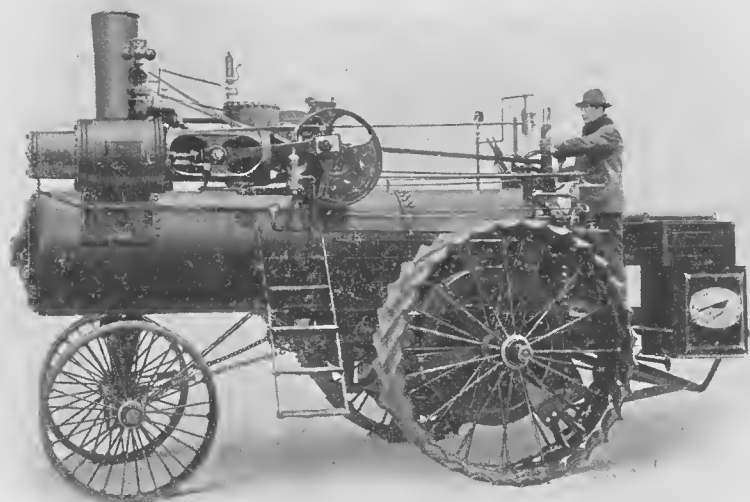
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